The Pacific.

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POETRY.

The Poor Man's Day.

Sabbath holy!
To the lowly
Still art thou a welcome day.
When thou comest, earth and ocean,
Shade and brightness, rest and motion,
Help the poor man's heart to pray.

Sun waked forest!
Bird, that soarest
O'er the mute empurpled moor!
Throstle's song, that stream-like flowest!
Wind, that over dew-drops goest!
Welcome now the woe-worn poor.

Little river,
Young for ever!
Cloud, gold-bright with thankful glee!
Happy woodbine, gladly weeping!
Gnat, within the wild rose keeping!
Oh! that they were bless'd as ye!

Sabbath holy!
For the lowly
Paint with flowers thy glittering sod
For affliction's sons and daughters,
Bid thy mountains, woods and waters,
Pray to God, the poor man's God!

Pale young mother!
Grasping brother!
Sister toiling in despair!
Grief-bow'd sire, that life-long diest!
White-lipp'd child, that sleeping sighest!
Come, and drink the light and air.

Still God liveth!
Still he giveth
What no law can take away;
And, on Sabbath! bringing gladness
Unto hearts of weary sadness,
Still art thou "The Poor Man"s Day!"

EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

The Poet Lark.

The purple hills are tinged with gold,
The evening hour is drawing nigh—
And yet, near yonder cloud, behold
The lark is soaring in the sky!
Why is he there at such an hour?
The twilight creeps the vale along,
The drowsy bee now quits the flower,
The thrush hath closed his vesper-song.

I heard him o'er the waving corn,
Herald the dawning of the day,
And now, on fluttering pinions borne,
He chants its parting roundelay.
Hark! how the little minstrel sings,
Among the golden clouds of even,
While up he springs on trembling wings,
As if his spirit were in heaven!

It is ambition calls him there,
There prompts so sweet a song to flow?
Ah! no—no—no—'tis all for her
Who nestles in the vale below.
For her he mounts the clouds among,
For her attunes his melody—
And thus my love expressed in song,
Is all that I can give to thee!—*Chambers Journal.*

Religion and Taste.

The following is a meagre report of Prof. Park's address at the dedication of the new Library Building at Amherst College, as published in the N. Y. Times.

The history of religion and taste proves their benign influence on each other. There have been musicians, painters and sculptors whose genius and taste have ministered to love and passion, and ignoble pleasures.—But the *noblest* verses of Moore, Byron, Keats, Shelley, are those which pay homage to moral greatness; the profligate strains of those poets have not drowned the solemn anthems of John Milton or the temple songs of George Herbert. Nor is the history of taste the history of human works alone. There is the modest violet, the cheerful lark, the plaintive nightingale, the ascending vapor; and from these Divine models of taste, we draw an antidote for the infections of diseased men.

On the other hand, it is not pretended that all sound theologians have been the special favorites of the graces. They, too, have suffered from the fall, and sometimes forgotten to search out acceptable words. But the high and solemn musings of Augustine, the rich fancies of Chrysostom, who spoke with a golden mouth; the sermons of Isaac Barrow, studied as a rhetorical model by William Pitt; the splendid diction of Jeremy Taylor, which held Charles Lamb spellbound; the discourse of Leighton, Howe, Hooper, Hall, and many other English Divines; the French and German pulpits, also, have furnished illustrious examples of æsthetic excellence. The religious spirit has fashioned the noblest mausoleums, the cathedrals and basilicas, which have elevated the architecture of the world. Reverence and gratitude to the Redeemer have suggested the immortal works of Angelo and Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and Guido; also the Gregorian chants, the oratorios of Handel, Hayden, and Mozart, and the symphonies of Beethoven and Mendelssohn; and what is higher still, in taste as well as in religion, the Psalms of David and the eloquence of Paul. It is the word and life and death of Jesus, which have stirred the energies of the painter, sculptor and poet, with the hope of giving a faint copy of a grace which eludes, as it invites, imitation.

The *union* between the *different powers* and *sensibilities* of the *soul* facilitates the reciprocal influence of religion and taste. These are all but different states of one and the same soul, and each faculty or susceptibility reaches its fullest and most perfect development, only when *all*—in other words the *whole soul*—is in a healthy state. Men of beautiful sentiment have been thieves and murderers; but the inmates of our prisons are not *commonly* men who have been charmed with the sheep fold, the gliding of the rivulet, the stillness of the Sabbath, the neatness of the sanctuary.

Beyond this general union of the faculties of the mind, there is a *particular resemblance* between the laws of our *æsthetic* and the laws of our *religious* nature. There is a singular analogy between conscience and taste. Religion calls for tenderness of sentiment, and this tenderness of sentiment quickens and refines the taste. The lover of flowers is apt to regard them as sensitive, and learns to treat them gently. When Isaac went out to meditate at eventide, he nurtured both his moral and his æsthetic emotions. Reverence, veneration, awe, are not always, but may and should be complete mental states in which religion and taste meet. A sense of fitness, of decency, of order, like another fourth commandment, insists on the observance of one day in seven as a day of sacred rest. In surveying this rich valley—this amphitheatre of villages, and streams, and noble woods, said the speaker, I have often thought that the inmates of these chambers were luxuriating in scenes more refining than those which greet the eye of the great majority of kings, and were blessed with means of æsthetic culture for which poets and painters have longed, but died without the sight. And the lesson which is inscribed on this garden encircled with hills, and on these skies enameled with stars, is "I am God, and there is none like me, the creator of the ends of the earth. Go ye, therefore, into all the world, and the gospel, which is here illustrated before you, preach to every creature."

Religion and taste each present *motives* to the *cultivation* of the other. As each gives to the mind a high ideal, so each stimulates to the attainment of it. The reign of beauty would come, if all men would render to æsthetic laws that obedience which a love for the Lawgiver demands. And the Millenium would come, if all men would pay to religious rules the homage which a wholesome sense of propriety requires.

Religion and taste present to each other *appropriate objects of interest*. The ocean is a type of grandeur, and the mountain of sublimity. But is not the Omnipresence, which encompassath the sea, yet more grand—is not the Omnipotence, which called up the mountains, yet more sublime? far exceeding the beauty of Parnassus Pindus, or Helicon gay with the muses, or the sublimity of Olympus, thundering with the voice of Jupiter. The work of Creation, the eternal plan and purpose of the Creator, all the attributes of Divinity, all the great truths of Religion, are surpassingly sublime. The ruined tower, the dilapidated city, are grand; how much more a ruined soul, and a fallen race! And if any tragedian of olden time could have conceived of anything so touching and pathetic, so fraught with stupendous events and amazing contrasts, as the history and mission of the Son of God coming into our world for the redemption of mankind, he might have composed a tragedy compared with which all the inventions of poetry have been the play of children.

Butler calls littleness a sin. Edwards habitually speaks of virtue as a species of beauty. The same symbols, the same words, express the moral virtues and the æsthetic graces. There is a holy meaning in the *purity* of the azure, that spherical form ever delighting as with its curves of beauty, that delicate intermingling of the sky and the earth at the horizon, as if God meets his child ever there—the loftiness of the arch, fit symbol of the abode of the Most High,—and the clear light, that radiates from the celestial orbs, which is the very name of God and of his only Son.

Religion and taste reflect honor on each other. The human artist is in love with his own creatures—how much more must the Infinite Creator be delighted with the beauty and grandeur of his own works; and what honor has he put upon the emotions of taste in his own beautiful world. And in turn, a truly cultivated taste cannot but honor and delight in the symmetry of a pious life more than in the fit adjustments of the Parthenon—in the life and death of the Christian martyr more than in the grandest epic. Compared with a Christian hero like Paul, the hero of the *Iliad* seems but a graceful wrestler, a nimble boxer, an expert ruffian. And the heroic love and sacrifice of Jesus—there is no Zenxis, nor Praxiteles, nor Homer, who can celebrate it as is meet.

As the Æolian harp gathers music from all the winds of heaven, so does every object of taste gather new attractions from every passing year. As he who now visits the Halls of Oxford and Cambridge sees the name of a Bacon, a Locke, a Newton, or a Milton on almost every stone, so in a hundred years these now recent walls will be redolent of the memory of good and great men, who have gone hence to the ancient of Days. Then shall it be said of some philosopher who shall here make his name remembered, that his first aspirations were kindled beneath the Florentine arch of your library—of some poet now unborn, but whose lays shall then have become known through the world, that he was first inspired for song as he gazed from that Italian tower upon yonder river, winding at its own sweet will. That tower shall then command a prospect of new villages and spires, consecrated by the remains of other Strongs and Hadleys, and shall then stand as a venerable monument to the memory of the Mecænas, (Williston,) by whose munificence it was reared, and whose name shall be engraven upon it, as upon a rock, forever—the name of a benefactor to the minds of men.

A Living Faith.

Dr. Perry, now Bishop of Melbourne, began his career by obtaining the highest honors which Cambridge can bestow. He was the Senior Wrangler of his year, and afterwards obtained a Fellowship of Trinity, and resided for some years in his College chambers. In that luxurious seat of learning he devoted himself, not to the amusements of literary leisure, but to alleviating the sufferings and caring for the spiritual interests of the destitute and wretched. Barnwell, a great suburb of Cambridge, had recently sprung up, and then contained 10,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively of the very lowest class, and a large proportion of them supported by thieving and prostitution. For this population there was one small church, which held 200 people, and was endowed with 40*l.* per annum. The incumbent (a man of the old school, now deceased) utterly neglected his flock, which was in a state of as hopeless degradation, spiritual, moral, and physical, as it is possible to imagine. Dr. Perry's first step was to purchase the advowson of this living, and to institute a working clergyman. He next built two large churches, and divided the overgrown cure into two ecclesiastical districts, each provided with its parochial schools, its district visitors, and other appliances of a well organised parish. The second of these he took under his own pastoral charge, and refused, for its sake, one of the best livings in the diocese, which the Bishop offered him as a testimonial of his eminent services to the Church. Soon afterwards, the colonial bishopric of Melbourne was pressed upon him by the Government of the day. Dr. Perry was already a man of established reputation and independent fortune. He had everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by accepting the offer. Had he acted on selfish principles, he must have refused to give up the society of Cambridge, the comforts of English civilisation, and the reverential attachment of grateful parishoners, and to change all this for perpetual exile and disheartening labor, far from the seats of all the Muses, among the Mammon-seeking and Jacobinical population of a new colony. But he was not a man to hesitate, when duty was on one side and inclination on the other. All earthly motives urged him to remain; but he heard a voice which called him to build up the Church of Christ, and graft upon the vigorous growth of a new nation the germs of a higher life. That call he obeyed, and went forth in the spirit of the patriarchs, *'not knowing whither he went.'* And now, from time to time, come the tidings of his steadfast faith and patience triumphing over difficulty and prejudice; his unwearied activity; his confirmations in distant settlements; his visitations through the bush; and, latterly, of the personal hardships to which he has been subjected, by the sudden metamorphosis of his diocese into the gold mine of the world. The last intelligence we have seen of him was given by a picture in an Illustrated Newspaper, which represented him preaching on the fork of a tree to the gold-diggers of Mount Alexander. That picture must have touched the hearts of many of his Cambridge pupils, as they remembered the happy English home which he had abandoned for such a destiny. Who shall say that faith is dead, when such fruits of faith are living? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Clerical Proclamations.

Our readers will remember the excitement in New York last December growing out of the inconsiderate attempt of Mayor Westervelt to interfere with the rights of one preacher Parsons, who chose to address a crowd of people in a ship yard, one Sunday, on matters connected with Romanism. Two proclamations having reference to the apprehensions of a possible riot, were issued, one by the Mayor and the other by Archbishop Hughes.

On the course of the latter and his proclamation, and the results that might flow from such a bold assumption of authority, if unrebuked, the N. Y. Tribune has the following just and timely remarks:

In the general solicitude that no breach of the peace should be committed, the striking assumption of power manifested by the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in coming forward to hold in check the riotous temper of a portion of our population, was wholly unobserved or quietly overlooked. We allude to the circumstance now, to show what strides illegitimate authority may silently and stealthily make in the exercise of irresponsible power, even under a Government of the People, without provoking rebuke, or even attracting especial attention.

We chose to let the spectacle pass for the day, along with the excitement which gave rise to it, not wishing, even by a suggestion, to throw any influence athwart a purpose ostensibly laudable. But it is proper, now that all is passed, to express our aversion to this exhibition of priestly authority in aid of the only regular and legitimate magistrates, holding office by the will of the whole people. There is something fearful in the spectacle of an individual holding in his hands the moral power of swaying thousands and tens of men to do his bidding. It is especially fearful to see that power backed by the weight of spiritual prerogative claiming to emanate from the Almighty Himself, and so lending the potency of supernatural agencies to enforce the decrees of frail and erring, and it may be, wicked man. We protest utterly against its exercise, especially where it touches the civil administration. We protest against any priesthood rearing its head along side of the regularly constituted officers of justice, either by way of countenance, sanction or aid. We exclaim against even the remotest intimation of the bridal of Church and State.

In the particular case before us, the Archbishop's invocation was in accordance with the general desire and his recommendation on the side of peace and order. So is irresponsible and absolute power often exercised. But its exercise is none the less objectionable on that account. On the contrary it makes such power even more dangerous in its influence and operation. For its certain evils are tolerated in the hope or the expectation of its contingent and possible good. But let it be remembered that irresponsible authority has a power for mischief commensurate with its ability for good—that if an Archbiship may quell a riot, so likewise he may foment, and create one. And let it not be forgotten that the influence of such a procedure, as the one before us is pernicious, even when it is exercised with the best intentions and for the most praiseworthy ends. If Archbishop's proclamations are to become fashionable as a means of preserving the public peace, how long will it be before they will be regarded by some portions of the community as a necessity? How long before their *absence* on exciting occasions will be the signal for mischief? If the custom of proclamations or circular letters from this source is to obtain among us, when agitations may arise in the public mind demanding a possible exercise of the full force of the civil authorities, it may be plausibly argued that a simple *omission* of the sacerdotal command may work infinite peril to the public tranquility. And how long will it be, if the public or the municipal administration shall learn to lean in any degree upon such control over the inflammatory or disorderly elements of society, before the Mayor may be constrained to appeal to the Archbishop of the Catholic Church for aid in arresting the ravages of some future spar-yard riot?

This is a question of serious import, and, in view of these suggestions, we submit that hereafter the practice of issuing circular letters or proclamations to the public from ecclesiastical sources, whenever the public peace may be thought to be in jeopardy, will be more honored in the breach than in the observance. If the civil authority is insufficient to preserve order and to insure the public tranquility, the sooner we know it the better, for the sooner a legitimate remedy will be supplied.—*Tribune of Dec.*

Ancient Lake in the Colorado Desert.

The desert lying this side of the Colorado river was traversed in the latter part of November, by Lieut. J. G. Parke and party belonging to Lieut. Williamson's Surveying Expedition.

The route pursued was from San Bernadino through the pass of San Gorgonio to the eastern side of the mountains, thence along the northern extension of the Colorado Desert to the emigrant trail leading from the Gila river to San Diego. This is a portion of country never before explored.

Mr. Wm. P. Blake, the geologist of the expedition, made a geological reconnoissance of the country passed over, and has communicated to the *Commercial Advertiser* the following interesting statement of facts which came under his observation.

Our party started from San Bernardino on the 13th of November, and on the 16th camped at the base of the eastern slope of the mountains, under the peak of Weaver Mt., or San Gordgonio. We had already encountered drift sand in ridges and low hills, and at our camp a high drift partly encircled a rude well dug by Indians in the clay; this was about 25 feet deep, wide at the top, growing small to the bottom, where there was about a barrel full of muddy water; this was reached by means of rude stairs cut in the side of the well. The whole was partly overshadowed by several mezquite trees, growing about the opening. The clay surface, in which this well was dug, was hard and smooth, and the bare and rugged mountain rose abruptly from it, with the line of junction as angular and as sharply defined as it could be with a sheet of placid water.

In the morning we travelled over this floor-like surface, in which our wagon wheels scarcely left an impression, encountering an occasional sand drift which had polished the intervening bare surfaces of clay—when, on turning a sharp projecting ridge of the mountain, our attention was suddenly arrested by a distinct horizontal discoloration of the rocks, extending for a long distance on the flanks of the ridge.—On approaching this I found that the difference of color was due to a calcareous incrustation over the whole surface of the rocks below the horizontal line. This crust was evidently cora line, and had been deposited under water; in its interstices were small spiral shells, similar to those inhabiting fresh water lakes. On examining the clay, this also was found to contain the shells in great number, and I soon collected six species. The water line at this point was not more than fifteen feet above the general surface. Beyond this point the shells became exceedingly numerous, and portions of the surface were thickly covered with shells of the ordinary "fresh water clam."

We were traveling in a long, gradually expanding valley, extending eastward towards the Colorado, and evidently the northern and western extension of what has been called the "Colorado Desert."—The southern side of this valley, along under the bordering range on the south, is thickly inhabited in its western part by Indians calling themselves "Cosnillas." We passed large villages of them during the day. They build near springs, and their huts are completely hid in groves of mezquite. The squaws were horridly tattooed as well as painted, and manifested much interest in the advent of our wagons and such a number of "pale faces" to their hitherto almost unvisited retreat. Many of the men had often been into the settlements, and had learned some Spanish and accumulated quite a stock of second-hand clothing. Our coming having been duly heralded by *smokes* and excited express riders from one village to the other, the whole population had collected to gaze upon us in wonder. Old hats and odd buttons seemed to have been in especial demand, and were worn with much dignity on the occasion of our arrival. We camped at their last village and spring for a few hours, and learned the existence of traditions among them concerning an ancient lake. They describe it as a wide sheet of water filling the whole valley; it abounded with geese and ducks; and their fathers lived in the mountains. The waters subsided *"poco poco,"* (little by little,) and they moved their villages down to the valley it had left. Suddenly the great waters returned and overwhelmed them, drowning many of their people and driving the rest to the mountains. It is their belief that the waters will again come in.

At this part of the valley its width between the bounding ranges is probably fifteen miles, and it here widens towards the south. Our Indian guide refused to accompany us further, and *"mucho malo"* was the only information that could be extracted from him regarding the section we were to go over before we could reach the emigrant trail. We kept under the southern mountains as much as possible, and the long horizontal line of an ancient beach was distinctly visible for twenty miles on the opposite side of the valley. On our side it was now high above our heads, following all the irregularities and sinuosities of the rugged granite ridges. Observing a few miles off a place that appeared accessible, I started with an assistant and barometer to ascertain the elevation of the line. Arriving under it, the rocks that had appeared diminutive in the distance were found to be huge blocks of granite, covered with thecoralline growth nearly *two feet thick*. Large masses of this had fallen off by its own weight, and rolled to the foot of the cliff. By the barometer, the altitude of this water line is *nearly that of the sea level*. The lowest point of the valley is probably not less than five hundred feet below the water line.

The clay surface that has been mentioned, was deposited by the ancient lake. It is of great thickness, and now forms the substratum of the desert. We found numerous deep ravines extending across our course, deeply cut in the clay by floods from the mountains; they were generally narrow, but had *vertical* banks often twenty to thirty feet high. They could not be seen until we came within a short distance, and this often obliged the train to make long and tedious detours.

The "New River" of which you speak has been well known to the travellers of the desert since its sudden appearance a few years ago. The grass that springs up along its banks has hardly an opportunity to attain its full growth, as it is rapidly eaten off by the large droves of cattle and sheep constantly pouring into California from New Mexico and Sonora.

I have reason to believe that this is not the first instance of the overflow from the Colorado, and that it once flowed in a much larger and stronger stream than now, extending along by the well, known as *"Alamo mucho,"* where cottonwoods were growing a few years ago. An Indian now living at Fort Yuma well remembers this stream. At the present time "New River" is not a running stream, except at certain high stages of water in the Colorado river; it then flows backward from the river *towards* the lower parts of the basin, and fills a series of local depressions which retain the water for a long time after the river has subsided. I crossed the dry bed of this stream between the pools known as the great and the little "lagoon," in December last; there was no water in it, and that in the lakes was green and charged with organic matter, but made excellent coffee.

It is probable that a local change of level produced by earthquaks has modified the direction of New River, and the quantity of water admitted to its channel.

Earthquakes are not uncommon in that vicinity. In Nov. 1852, two volcanoes burst out from the surface of the desert, and threw up a large column of steam and showers of mud; the country was well shaken for many miles around, and a portion of Chimney Peak, north of Fort Yuma, thrown down; great fissures in the clay of the old lake were also opened.

I did not find the eastern borders of the ancient lake; it is beyond the Colorado; its extent and boundaries cannot be precisely determined until the maps of the region are completed, but it is probable that its area will not be less than 7,500 square miles.

There were a series of outcrops of marine sedimentary formations rising above the general surface of the lake bed; these were filled with the most extraordinary concretions of all sizes and shapes. The ancient sea-drift abounds with silicified wood and marine fossils, all highly polished by the wearing action of sand. Numerous remarkable examples of its cutting action were seen on solid rocks and the hardest minerals. The whole region is one of peculiar interest, not only to the geologist, but it is highly attractive to the botanist and artist.

The facts that I have here given will be presented more in detail, with others, together with observations upon the agricultural capabilities of the desert, in my official report. I may observe in connection with this subject, that a similiar series of dynamical phenomena are presented on a smaller scale in the valley of the Tulare Lakes, into which thewaters of the San Joaquin are said to flow when the river is high.

The Gulf of California has undoubtedly extended far to the North of its present limits. Indeed the great ocean once washed the base of the Sierra Nevada and hid the interior of the country far from the light of day. In the slow, but persistent elevation of the continent since the Tertary era, the waters must have necessarily occupied more and more narrow limits, retiring from the elevated plain to the deep vallies until we find them imprisoned between the mountains of the Peninsula and the shores of Sonora. We cannot say that this elevatory movement has yet ceased; it is more probable that it still continues, although unappreciable during the comparatively momentary existence of man. The lake may have been originally cut off from the upper part of the gulf by submarine elevation; but, as the waters covered the whole surface, the sands could not have been acted on or drifted by the northwest winds to form the supposed barrier, as is suggested by your informant.

OUR MOTHER.—The following is from the pen of a distinguished author. The sentiments are true and excellent, and beautifully expressed:—

Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped on our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions, and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild or angry or headstrong at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory recapitulate our virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Around that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the early period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possessed.

Dull Children.

No fact can be plainer than this, it is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man, by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton, in his boyhood, was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve.—When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin school master, attempted to educate Richard Brinsly Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakspeare, Gibbon, Davy, and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words "Indifferent in behaviour and of doubtful hope," were scored against his name; and after he entered the university he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to his laboritory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having "the thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future genius shone through the same "thick skull."

Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say that, if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Clavius, the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his teachers could make nothing of him till they tried him in geometry. Carracci, the celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth, that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said as every body did learn, with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and, before thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterwards became a Chief Justice of this country, was, during a whole winter unable to commit to memory the little poem found in one of our school books.

Labor and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into a venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the altar of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled with him long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind merely enclosed in a harder shell than common, requires only a little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.—*Journal of Education.*

Russia.

The principal cause of the onward movement of Russia, particularly in a southeastern direction has generally been referred to the ambition of her rulers, who are supposed to be animated by the same feelings that have prompted the principal empires of the ancient as well as of the modern world, continually to extend their frontiers, even at the sacrifice of their true interests and internal welfare. And it cannot be doubted that similar motives to those which have actuated other conquerors, are, to a large extent, influencing the policy of Russia. Yet it is to be carefully observed, that the schemes of aggrandizement conceived and executed by the monarchs and statesmen of other countries, were generally the result either of the personal ambition of individuals or of temporary circumstances. The tendency of Russia, however, continually to advance towards Constantinople, is the necessary consequence of her geographical position, as well as of her past course of religious and political development. These circumstances have been operating for ages with the regularity of a natural law, and a crisis has now arrived which stimulates the intensity of their action. Following what we may call the law of *ethnical gravitation*, which formerly impelled the populations of the north to press upon those of the south, the Russians were a thousand years ago pressing on Constantinople, even with greater force than they have been doing during the last hundred years; whilst the religious and political development under which Russia has grown into her present gigantic dimensions has been such as greatly to increase the geographical pressure. Placed between Europe and the East, she belongs by the nature of her ecclesiastical and civil polity more to the latter than to the former type of social development, notwithstanding the varnish of western civilization forced upon her by Peter the Great. The Russian Empire is essentially different from those states of Europe which have developed themselves under the influence of the Western Church and feudal institutions, modified as these have been in several cases by religious and political revolutions. She has grown up under the guidance of the Eastern Church, and beneath the rule of an Asiatic despotism. It is this Oriental character of Russia—in religion as well as political respects, together with her geographical position, and her ethnical relations, which have constantly impelled her to extend her empire in the East, and which have given her, for the accomplishment of this object, material and moral advantages such as no other country, however powerful, is able to command.

In order to give our readers some idea of the immense power which the Russian government derives from its ecclesiastical character, we insert the following extract by a writer who, from his long residence in Russia and his thorough knowledge of its language, must be considered as an excellent authority on the subject:

"He who with attentive ear and eye travels through the wide empire of the Czar, surrounding three parts of the world with its suares, and then traces the sum of his contemplations, will tremble in thought at the destiny which the colossus of nations has yet to fulfil.

"He who doubts of the impending fulfilment of this destiny knows not history and knows not Russia.

However different in origin and interest the strangely mixed hordes may be which constitute this giant realm, there exists one mighty bond which holds them all together, the Byzantine Church! Whoever remains out of it, will soon be forced into it; and ere the coming century begins, all the inhabitants of Russia will be of one faith.

"Already that great net, whose meshes the Neva and the Volga, the Don and the Dnieper, the Kyros and the Araxes, forms, incloses a preponderating christian population, in whose midst the scattered Islamish race, the descendants of the Gold Horde, are lost like drops in the ocean. What a marvellous disposition of things that the Russian empire, whose governing principle is the diametrical opposite of the christian law, should be the very one to make of christianity the corner, the keystone of its might! And a no less marvellous disposition of things is it, that the Czar, in whatever direction he stretches his far-grasping arms, should find christian points of support whereon to knit the threads of fate for the followers of Islam artfully scattered by him; that he should find Armenians at the foot of Ararat, and Georgians at the foot of Caucasus.

"But of what kind is this christianity that masses together so many millions of human beings into one great whole, and uses them as moving springs to the manifestations of a power that will sooner or later give the old world a new transformation?

"Follow me for a moment into the Russian motherland, and throw a flying glance over the religious state of things prevailing there.

"See that poor soldier, who, tired and hungry from his long march, is just performing his sacred exercises, ere he takes his meal and seeks repose.

"He draws a little image of the Virgin from his pocket, spits upon it, and wipes it with his coat sleeve; then he sits down on the ground, kneels before it, and crosses himself, and kisses it in pious devotion.

"Or enter with me, on a Sunday, one of the gloomy image-adorned Russian Churches. If the dress of those present is not already sufficient to indicate their difference of station, you may readily distinguish them by the manner in which each person makes the sign of the cross. Consider first that man of rank, as he stands before a miracle-working image of a Kazanshian Mother of God, bows slightly before it, and crosses himself notably. Translated into our vernacular, the language of this personage's face would run in something of the following strain:—'I know that all this is a pious farce, but one must give no offence to the people, else all respect would be lost. Would the people continue to toil for us, if they were to lose their trust in the assurances we cause to be made to them of the joys of heaven?'

"Now look at that kaftan-clad fat merchant, as with crafty glance and confident step, he makes up to the priest to get his soul freed from the trafficing sins of the past week.

"He knows the priest, and is sure that a good piece of money will meet with a good reception from him; that is why he goes so carelessly, in the consciousness of being able to settle in the lump the whole of his sinful account. And when the absolution is over, he takes his position in front of the most miraculous image, and makes so prodigious a sign of the cross, that before this act, all the remaining scruples of his soul must vanish away.

"Consider, in fine, that poor countryman, who steals in humbly at the door, and gazes shyly round him in the incense-beclouded spaces. The pomp and the splendor are too much for the poor fellow. 'God,' he thinks, 'but what a gracious lord the Emperor is, that he lets such fine churches be built for us poor devils! God bless the Emperor!'

"And then he steps timidly up to some holy image, where the golden ground and the dark colors form the most glaring contrast, and throws himself down before it, and crosses the floor with his forehead, so that his long hair falls right over his face, and thus he wearies himself with prostrations and enormous crossings, until he can do no more for exhaustion. For the poorer the man in Russia, the larger the cross he signs and wears."

WHOEVER entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in the same manner.—(*Lavater.*)

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1854.

A Chaplain—Wanted?

Our wise Legislators of the Assembly are either hard put to it to find something for amusement; or they lack any becoming skill in the selection of subjects to make merry over. So much so, that they take religion as a funny thing among themselves: and make it the theme and occasion of buffoonery, burlesque, mockery, ridicule, satire and profanity. We have never before read of such scenes among gentlemen and christians as were witnessed at Benicia on the 6th and 8th inst. It is with shame and sorrow we revert to them. But our duty as conductor of this paper requires that we should. We respect the motives of some who voted not to have a Chaplain for the Assembly, though we regard them as insufficient. But how can we excuse those who seized the opportunity to indulge in low wit, vulgar oaths, flings, scoffs and insults, which are not common beyond the purlieus of groggeries and brothels?

In reference to this matter the *Chronicle* published the following article. It is a truthful, noble utterance and therefore we copy it, though much more might be said

When the question was raised in the Assembly, two years ago, whether a Chaplain should be elected, many objections were raised by members. One of the most active and indefatigable, introduced a resolution that no clergyman should be allowed to open the session with prayer, unless he would pledge himself as sound upon the compromise question! This of course caused amusement, but nevertheless, the subject of religion was not considered by that body as one suitable for ridicule and satire. There was a feeling existent in the Assembly which seemed to say that it was a part of their religion not to disturb the religion of others. And although no Chaplain was elected, professors of religion were not insulted, and their feelings outraged, by a discussion in which oaths and almost blasphemy formed a conspicuous part.

But a new light has dawned in Benicia. Young America has cut loose from the old fogy prejudice of respect for other people's faith. The Assembly of California has not only turned its back upon religious influences, but it has taken up the subject and made it a theme of ridicule and burlesque, treated it as a farce, and ranked song, sermon and prayer in the same category. This is certainly in bad taste, whether the members so consider it or not. A decent respect for public opinion, the public which form that public opinion, have certainly the right to expect and demand from their servants. And there is no exaggeration in saying that seven-eighths of the constituency of that Assembly have and show a reasonable deference to the institutions of christianity.

We are not going to say that better laws would be enacted by the Assembly if its sessions were opened with prayer by a clergyman; nor that any words, used by any body, can turn aside the Creator from His great purposes, or change the laws of Nature, which rule all things. This is no place nor time for polemics. But we do believe in the efficacy of prayer—upon those who pray. Though it may not avert calamities, it has an influence upon the heart and life. It will make us look within and run over the catalogue of our faults, crimes or delinquencies, and may induce a determination of amendment, and strength to effect it. However this may be, it is certain that a large portion of the people think so, and their religious prejudices are shocked by the cavalier course of the Assembly. And it is our sincere opinion that the twelve dollars a day which some of the members care about, would be quite as well spent if devoted to a clergyman, who would at least set an example of respectable conduct, as in paying the per diem of some of the members who seem very badly to understand the meaning of these words.

The following are the yeas and nays on the resolution to have a Chaplain, by which the proposition was rejected:

AYES—Bostwick, Bowie, Bradford, Danniels, Fairfield, French, Godard, Gordon, Hastings, Herbert, Hollister, Houghtaling, Hoyt, Hubbard, James, Lindsey, Mandeville, Musser, McBrayer, McDonald, McDaniel, Nichols, Noel, Pratt, Ring, Springer, Stemmons, Sweetland, Talmadge, Van Clett, Whipple, Mr. Speaker—32.

NAYS—Anderson, Ashley, Ballou, Carr, Carillo, Clingan, Cornwall, Dawley, Ewer, Gilbert, Griffith, Henly, Holt, Hubert, Hunt, Hunter, Irwin, Jones, Kellogg, Koll, Letcher, Myers, McDuffie, McGee, McKenny, O'Neil, I. W. Park, F. A. Park, Purdy, Rowan, Stowe, Sweasey, Tivy, Warmcastle, Watkins, Whitman.—36.

ABSENT—Aylett, Bagley, Bennett, Briggs, Burton, Conness, Davidson, Green, Hagans, Horr, Spencer, Stevenson—12.

We are informed that 68 out of 80 members voted on the question. 29 Democrats voted for, and 30 against, the measure: 10 Democrats being absent, or not voting. 3 Whigs voted for, and 6 against, the measure; 2 Whigs being absent, or not voting. All the members from the counties south of San Francisco and Mariposa voted against the measure, with the single exception of the member from San Diego. The members from no county represented by more than wo men voted unanimously. Every member not born in the United States, that voted, was against the measure. From the four States of N. Y., Pa., Va. and Ky., a large majority of the members came—i. e. 51 of them. Of these 51, 23 voted for a Chaplain, and 20 against one; 8 being absent, or not voting. So the wish of those who came from these great and noble States was defeated by the action of those who originated in other and various parts of the Union, and outside of it.

We leave this analysis of the vote to make its own suggestions. We cannot prolong our notice. Let all good people see what deference is paid to their views and feelings; con these things in memory; plan their methods of redress; and calmly bide their time.

GENEROUS GIFT.—Mayor Garrison of our city, agent of the "Nicaragua Steamship Co." gave Mrs. Carson and daughter, widow and child of Hon. J. H. Carson, late member elect to the Legislature from Calaveras Co. a free passage from San Francisco to New York. The members of the Legislature from that county acknowledge this act of kindness in a letter addressed to Mr. Garrison, and published in the Calaveras Chronicle.

SHADE TREES.—The Stockton *Journal* is calling public attention to the importance and advantage of setting out shade trees, and says that the Willow, Cottonwood, Ash, Pine and Buckeye are readily procured in that region. Already many trees have been transplanted this season in Stockton, and the citizens are anticipating the pleasure of shady walks some summer's day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Mr. Hager of the Senate for Legislative Documents.

Report of the Grand Jury.

(Concluded from last week.)

INDUSTRY OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS!

The attention of the Jury was called to the large number of untried cases accruing in the Court of Sessions, and to a proposition to relieve its Judges of a part of their *burdensome duties* by organizing a separate Court for the trial of criminal cases! The District Attorney and Clerk of reports, however, concluded that no such action is called for at present.

These officers, under oath, were of the opinion that, with proper industry and attention, the Court can easily dispose of all business accrued or accruing; and that the present burdened state of the calendar is owing wholly to the Judges finding it inconvenient to hold Court. Since the commencement of the December Term—a little over sixty days—the Clerk reports the Court as having met for the transaction of business upon 31 different days, occupying some 125 or 130 hours.

The costs in court and fees for recording deeds &c., are pronounced exceedingly querious and unjust; and the attention of our legislative members is called to the revision of the law authorizing such charges. Like too much of the legislation on this and kindred subjects in California, the law appears to have been framed for the special emolument of office holders and attorneys, rather than with reference to the interests or convenience of the people at large.

VENALITY OF JURORS.

The Jury would call the attention of the Hon. Court to the great importance of selecting judicious and honest men for the trial of Capital offences. Of the hundred or more cold-blooded murders which have been committed in this county, during the last three years, but a single, solitary case has been prosecuted to conviction and execution! In many cases no reasonable doubt could exist as to the guilt of parties arraigned—but jurors would not convict. The almighty dollar and other appliances have been potent enough to silence the claims of conscience, and of solemn oaths; the criminal has been almost uniformly acquitted, and let go again upon society, in mockery of all justice. So common has this become, that confidence in a San Francisco jury has almost ceased to exist, and the very forms of trial become a solemn farce.

There are those among us who boldly assert that *no man, however criminal, who has* MONEY, *or* FRIENDS *who can advance it, will ever be hung in this county!* The selection of jurors for such cases should be made by the High Sheriff himself, from that class of citizens who can neither be bought up nor intimidated: men who, in common with a vast majority of good citizens in the old States, respect the wise and merciful requirement of both divine and human law—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man, shall his blood be shed."

If through the improper use of gold backed by the efforts of ingenious counsel, the wilful murderer shall continue to be screened from merited punishment, the judgments of Heaven will surely visit our land, and that possibly in a form which, in our previous history, excited the profound regrets of law-abiding citizens. It can scarcely be expected that our people will much longer quietly submit to the evasion or perversion of the laws enacted by their agents, for common protection. In justice to the honorable Court, and to the present efficient Prosecuting Attorney, the Jury attribute no part of the blame to them, or to any neglect on their part; the difficulty results from the inefficiency or venality of jurors.

In the absence of a County Asylum for the insane, it is suggested to the Court to enjoin it upon all Magistrates and Constables to take up and suitably provide for these unfortunates, and make a report of the same to the Court.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the County Prison, Sheriff Gotham and Keeper Barnard are well spoken of in connection with their treatment of the prisoners. An additional building will soon be completed, when more attention can be given to ventilation and cleanliness. It is advised that male prisoners be set to work on the streets, thereby improving their health, lessening the public expenses, and making prison life a little less agreeable to lazy rogues.

In the City Hospital, its internal police and arrangement, the Jury saw nothing to condemn and much to commend. Dr. Wing of the Dispensary, with his report, is made honorable mention of.

The erection of a new and substantial Hospital building in the out-skirts of the city is recommended; also the establishment of an Alms-house, and especially a Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

From several cases before them, and personal observation, the Jury regret to find a disposition on the part of some inconsiderate persons to annoy, persecute, and maltreat inoffensive and industrious Chinamen, residing among us. Such conduct is unworthy the American name, and deserves severe reprehension. All good citizens should interest themselves in bringing such cases to the attention of the proper magistrate.

Cruelty to animals is pointedly condemned, and all bystanders witnessing the cruel beating of horses should consider themselves authorized at once to interfere and arrest the offender for trial and punishment.

THE CITY FREE SCHOOLS.

The Grand Jury visited our public schools. The account they give of eight of these schools is highly complimentary to the teachers, who have them in charge, and to the city Superintendent, Mr. W. H. O'Grady. The two schools under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, also received their personal examination. The conclusion at which the Jury arrived—*two of their number being members of that Church*—in regard to the utter impropriety and wrong of sustaining Sectarian schools out of the public funds, must be satisfactory to all unbiassed minds. We trust our members in the Legislature will act at once upon the suggestion of the Jury, and move for the revision of Marvin's odious School Law, which taxes the whole community for the inculcation of the religious dogmas of a sect.

The public schools of the city, though still in their infancy, and but illy provided with house accommodations, apparatus, &c., nevertheless do infinite credit to San Francisco and to the far-seeing liberality which has provided for their endowment and maintainance. In the education of the masses, in the training of every child in the city and country, we have the surest presage of future greatness. Without this, personal freedom, vast resources and commercial advantages will only accelerate the deterioration of our people, and the downfall of our institutions.

The Jury found upwards of 1200 intelligent, happy faces, in regular attendance in eight of the public schools visited, and were informed by the present efficient superintendent (Mr. O'Grady) that he hopes shortly to have the number increased to 16 or 1700.—New and more commodious school houses are much needed, and the Jury are happy to learn that this most important subject is at present engaging the attention of the city authorities.

Two of the schools visited are under the separate care and management of the Roman Catholic Church, supported by a portion of the common school fund of the county. The Jury regret that from any cause there should be even an apparent or temporary necessity for this separate action in our glorious common school system. If one denomination may claim a separate part of the fund to be expended for the support of its schools, another, and another, and still another, may do the same; and thus the advantages of unity and kindly intercourse be sacrificed. The Jury think it would be much safer and better to have all the youth of the city educated under a common organization, by the use of the most approved books, apparatus, &c., with precisely equal advantages, and free from all sectarian or party influences, leaving it for matured intelligence and riper years to decide as to religious or ecclesiastical preferences. If any particular denomination feels bound to inculcate upon their youth their peculiar tenets or dogmas, arrangements for doing so might surely be made on the two days of the week on which the public schools do not convene, (Saturday and Sunday.) The Jury express the hope that this separation will be but temporary, and that no attempt to produce division or encourage partyism or sectarianism in the common schools of this city and county will ever again be successful.

To a prompt revision of the law of the last session—authorizing the commissioners to draw on the school fund for money to support or sustain party or sectarian schools—the Jury would call the immediate attention of the members of the Legislature from this county. But one attempt has been made, as yet, to divide the fund, under that most objectionable law, and the Jury hope no other will be made.

The unexpected length of this report allow the Jury only to add further its grateful sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness exhibited by the Hon. Court—by the obliging and attentive District Attorney, H. H. Byrne, Esq., and by Sheriff Gorham and his deputies—in all their official and personal intercourse during a long and somewhat arduous term of service.

Respectfully submitted.

Isaac Bluxome, Jr.	Redick McKee,
Secretary.	Foreman.
Henry Owner.	John Y. Hallock.
D. B. Castlee.	Wm. Howe.
Geo. J. Brooks.	Lewis C. Packard.
David Gillespie.	H. F. Cutter.
Thomas Varney.	J. H. Bailey.
Wm. D. Foreman.	David A. Edward.
J. Carothers.	Thos. R. Eadie.
Geo. E. Goodman.	Roland Gelston.
Jerome B. Piper.	Theodore Adams.
Frederick A. Babcock.	Nathaniel Gray.

Orphan Asylum.

The *San Francisco Orphan Asylum Society* held its third anniversary last Monday evening at Musical Hall.

The "Orphan's Prayer" was sung by a choir, and prayer was offered by Rev. A. Williams. Reports were read by Stephen Franklin, Esq. During the year the Society has secured by donation, about four acres of ground near the Mission Dolores, and erected a beautiful stone building upon it; to which the children, 14 boys and 9 girls, will be removed in March.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

Cash on hand, Feb. 4th, 1853	$7,076
Collections since then	19,828
Total	$26,904
Expenses for support of Asylum	$4,474
Lot and building	23,833
	$28,307

About $1,400 more had been expended than was received, which was kindly advanced by Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.

All who have taken an interest in the welfare of the society are thanked for their favors, especially Dr. B. B Cox, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the sick, without charge, and to Mrs. Wilson, the excellent Matron, who has been faithful in the discharge of her duties.

Able addresses were delivered by J. B. Crocket, Esq. and Hon. Edward Stanley.

We trust the appeal of the Directors for help will be abundantly responded to by the community.

State Insane Asylum.

This Institution is located at Stockton.—From the Annual report of its Board of Trustees we gather the following particulars.

The new Asylum buildings were completed on the 8th of last Oct., and entered at that time by its inmates. From May 14th '52 to Dec. 31st, '53, 284 patients were admitted into the Asylum, of which 160 were discharged as recovered, and 22 died, leaving in the Institution on the 7th of last January, 102. During the last year 160 in all were admitted.

Much confidence is expressed in the skillful management of the Resident and Assistant Physicians, the number of curses effected by them comparing favorably with that of similar institutions in other States and countries. The blessings of this humane Institution have been widely experienced throughout the State, many poor beings having been kindly cared for and restored to their friends and society, who otherwise had soon died or languished in misery for years.

The number of inmates is increasing monthly, while the present building cannot comfortably accommodate more than 80.—It is recommended that an additional building, three stories in height, and fifty-five feet front by one hundred and thirty in depth, be erected to furnish the necessary room.

Through the liberality and public spirit of Charles M. Weber, Esq., and the Common Council of the City of Stockton, the Asylum now owns one hundred acres of land, one block of which is within the corporate limits of said city, and the remainder north of and contiguous to it. A portion of this tract is well timbered with fine shade trees, and in point of beauty and fertility is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of the city of equal dimensions; and in a few years, will doubtless become very valuable. It is now an open common, and to make it useful, it will be necessary to enclose it with a good and substantial fence. And the Trustees respectfully recommend that the Legislature shall, during the present session, at as early a period as possible, make an appropriation for this purpose, in order that the coming crop of grass may be preserved and secured; and also as a protection to the shade trees upon the land, which are now being destroyed from time to time by the axe of the trespasser. It is believed that this tract of land, when properly enclosed and under cultivation will considerably lessen the expenses of the Institution, in furnishing vegetable and other supplies for it, in as much as much of the labor necessary to produce them, can be aevantageously performed by the Insane, thus giving them both exercise and recreation, which are conducive to health and comfort.

There has been expended during the last year the sum of eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-eight cents, in Comptroller's Warrants and gold dust. The loss in the sale of warrants and gold dust, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-one cents, which being deducted from the above sum, reduces the actual cash expenditures of the Hospital and Insane Asylum, to seventy-three thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents, ($73,311 97.)

Of this sum, thirty two thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents, (32,184 50) were expended in the completion of the Asylum, the erection of the frame buildings, kitchen, bath house and fixtures, and for lumber, furniture and cartage; leaving a balance of forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents ($41,127 47) appropriated to the payment of salaries, bills for sustenance, servant hire and rents.

The accompanying report of the Resident Physician contains much interesting matter relative to the insane, their sex, country, occupation, and the moral and physical causes of their insanity, to which we shall take occasion to refer hereafter.

The following is a list of the officers of the Asylum:

Board of Trustees—Nelson Taylor, President; P. E. Jordon, Vice-President; Andrew Lester, J. K. Shafer, Enoch Gove.

Superintendent and Physician—R. K. Reid, M. D.

Assistant Physician—D. Cowen, M. D.

Matron—Mrs. M. B. Masters.

Treasurer and Ex. Off. Secretary—W. W. Stevenson.

Defences of our Harbor.

The Government is building fortifications at Fort Point, just inside of the "Gate," and at Alcatraz Island. Major Barnard, of the corps of Engineers, states of the 8th that

All the work preliminary to the actual construction at Fort Point, (consisting in blasting down and removing a promontory of solid rock, one hundred feet high, down to a height of sixteen feet—building quarters for a large force of mechanics and laborers—building an expensive wharf—making roads, &c.,) will be completed in eight or ten weeks, and at that date masonry might be commenced, and, with sufficient means, the water fronts carried to their full heights in 18 months.—But *at that date* there will not be found enough left to make favorable contracts for a stock of building materials, and the commencement of masonry must be deferred until Congress makes another appropriation.

If any delay occurs in the progress of the work, it will be *the want of means*. The original appropriation of $500,000 having been divided between the work (Fort Point and Alcatraz) does not give enough to either to allow their being finished as they might be.

I have asked for $750,000, as the *least* amount admissable for an energetic prosecution of the Fort Point work, for the next year and in addition $350,000 has been asked for, to complete the works at Alcatraz.

San Francisco is now utterly defenceless against a naval attack. A single armed vessel can enter with impunity, burn the city, or lay it under contribution.

This state of things should not exist, for with adequate means Alcatraz Island can be prepared for guns in a few months, and Fort Point, (the most important of the projected harbor defences) be completed in 18 to 24 months.

Correspondence.

MUD SPRINGS, Feb. 11, '54

El Dorado—The ruins which have fallen latterly, have given new life to all branches of business in our mountain villages; there is at present no lack of water, the element so essential to the success of the miner, as well as all other occupations which are dependent on that class of the community for support, and no one who has the requisite energy and industry can complain.

On Sabbath before last, (which I am sorry to say is the busy day in this place,) I am informed, that Adams & Co. bought nearly five hundred ounces of gold dust, to say nothing of Wells, Fargo & Co., who also deal largely in that article.

The Sabbath here, like most other places in California is with a very few exceptions, entirely unobserved and *regardedly* desecrated, by both Jew and Gentile. Miner and Merchant, and some who call themselves respectable, even denounce those, who are not unmindful of their obligations as good moral citizens.

Some four or five months ago I thought we had decidedly, the most quiet and orderly place I had visited in the mines, but its recent rapid growth and flourishing condition have been the means of attracting quite a number of those *pests* of Society, which haunt every place of any importance in California, and are as great a curse on any community as the worst plagues of Egypt. I sincerely hope that the Legislature will put them out of sight, if they do not prohibit them entirely.

OLD SETTLER.

Decisions of the U. S. Land Commissioners.

The following decisions have been rendered by the Board since our last issue:

By Commissioner Campbell:

No. 269—Claim of Augustin Machado, to Ballona, 4 square leagues, in Los Angeles co.; confirmed.

No. 77—Claim of Jose Noriega and Robt. Livermore to Las Pocitas, 2 square leagues in Contra Costa co.; confirmed.

No. 327—Claim of Anastacio Carillo, to Punta de la Concepcion, in Santa Barbara county; rejected. (Dissenting opinion by Com. Thompson, confirming the claim.)

No. 382—Claim of Bernardo Yorba, to La Sierra, 4 square leagues in Los Angeles county; rejected. (Dissenting opinion by Com. Thompson, confirming the claim.)

By Commissioner Thompson:

No. 252—Claim of Juan Martin, to Rancho de la Corte de Madera de Norato, 2 square leagues in Marin co.; confirmed.

No. 58—Claim of Fulgencio Higuera, to Azusa Caliente, 2 square leagues in Santa Clara co.; confirmed.

No. 272—Claim of Maria Merced Lugo de Foster, et al., to San Pascual, 2 square leagues in Los Angeles co.; rejected.

By Commissioner Felch:

No. 30—Claim of Abel Stearns, to La Laguna, 3 square leagues in San Diego co.; confirmed.

No. 258—Claim of Tomas Pacheco and Augustin Alviso, to Potrero de los Serritos, 2 square leagues in Santa Clara county; confirmed 2 square leagues.

No. 268—Claim of Hiram Grimes, et al., to El Pescadero, 8 square leagues in San Joaquin co.; rejected.

No. 161—Claim of Vincent Sanchez, et al. heirs Jose Sanchez, to Las Animas, formerly called Sitio de la Brea, in Santa Clara county; confirmed.

Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

Late from China.

By the arrival of the ship *Stephen Baldwin*, 68 days from Hong Kong, with 780 passengers; and the British barque *Mary Ann* 94 days, 244 passengers; we have the file of the *Overland China Mail*, and news to November 22d.

By the testimony of the Missionaries and others, it appears that the rebels who took Amoy and Shanghae, were not connected with Tai-ping-wang, the great leader of the Patriots; but were mere local fillibusters.—Those of Amoy were able to hold out against the Imperialists but a short time. Part of their own number, the Society of the *Small Knife*, turned traitors; the admiral and chiefs fled to their junks, and great crowds rushed to the boats, and to whatever would float. Some tried swimming, while great numbers were drowned, and others taken back and butchered.

At last, however, Mr. Consul Robertston and the officers of H. M. vessels interposed, the first by argument and the last at the sword's point, when some 300 men were saved from butchery.

It remains to be seen whether Shanghae will fall as Amoy has fallen—ingloriously.—Such may be looked for at no distant date, although we have been informed, from a source upon which we can place reliance, that a deputation numbering sixteen of Tai-ping-wang's followers were in Shanghae and in conclave with the rebel leader there, at date of our last advices.

Lin or Lew, the rebel leader in Shanghae, charges, in a circular to the foreign Consuls, U. S. Commissioner Marshal with favoring the Imperialists, which charge he satisfactorially disproves.

From Peking there are no dates later than Aug. 9th. The very interruption of all intercourse is regarded as proof of the success of the Patriots.

On Sunday, at Shanghai, Oct. 9th, at Trinity Church, there was an ordination of a missionary,—the Rev. Mr. Morton, for Liuchiu, to be there associated with Dr. Bettelheim.

Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Bridgman still differ about the translation of the word God.

The *Herald* of this city, learns by a late date, that the U. S. Squadron under Commodore Perry was to meet at the Loo Choo islands in January, to sail thence to Jeddo in Japan.

It says also that a well laden vessel is to leave here in a few days, to be ready to trade with the Japanese as soon as the ports are opened by Commodore Perry.

City News.

The new clipper ship San Francisco on coming through the Heads on the 8th was caught in an eddy and went ashore on Rialto cove.

The Herald says that the ship with her valuable cargo, will amount to $400,000.

Her freight list alone amounted to $80,000.

The vessel and cargo were purchased by Capt. J. T. Wright for $12,500. It is stated the San Francisco had on board between twenty and thirty thousand dollars worth of cargo, which was not insured, and on which the purchaser is entitled to salvage if saved by him.

During Sunday night the San Francisco went to pieces, and scarcely a shadow remained where she struck. Monday morning. What was left of her cargo was floating about the bay and being picked up by numberless boats. It is said that the purchaser have made a losing speculation.

The remains of the wreck of the San Francisco were sold on Wednesday for $3,00 Messrs Wright and Waterman the first purchasers are said to have saved $17,000 worth of her cargo.

On Saturday evening Feb. 11th the city was lighted up with gas, for the first time. There are 84 lamps. The display did credit both to the Gas Company, and the city. The Company gave a collation to the Common Council on the occasion at the Oriental.

We were sorry to see the statements made at the Gas Company's supper by Mr. Middleton one of the Directors of The Mountain Lake Water Company. He said the Company had already expended over $120,000, all of which had been furnished by private individuals. The Company had at last been reduced to four persons, who found themselves in such deep water that it was impossible for them to proceed further with the enterprise.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday a violent hail storm passed over our city, lasting some minutes, leaving drifts of pea-sized ice for some time.

Christopher Graham aged 52, a native of N. Y. was found in the water near Clark's Point. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "accidental drowning." He was of dissipated habits.

Messrs. H. Davidson & Co. have issued the Prospectus of *The Times*, a weekly News paper to be published in Guaymas, Sonora. To be devoted chiefly to the development of the resources of the State of Sonora, the diffusion of general intelligence, and the interests of commerce on the Pacific. The Proprietors are to leave on the first vessel.

VICKSBURG.—A correspondent from this place says, "I am happy to inform you, that there is now a U. S. Mail running between this place and Shasta. There has been a small appropriation made by government, and the citizens here have contributed several hundred dollars to make up the deficiency, until a larger appropriation is made, which is expected to be about the 1st of July. The mail is to be brought semi-monthly.

This place has improved very much in appearance during the past year, and the valleys in this vicinity are being rapidly settled by industrious and enterprising families.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Whiting held an inquest this morning upon the body of a man named John Culver, of Lancaster, Ohio, aged 28 years, (formerly a stage driver,) who fell in his friend's arms and died. Verdict: Death by visitation of God.

SHOOTING.—Tuesday morning some workmen began to cut off the roof of Mr. Geo. Gordan's house, which was said to project over the line of his lot on to that of Mr. C. B. Polhemus; when Mr. Gordon came out with a pistol and threatened to shoot any man who cut his house. Afterwards under the direction of Mr. James George they began again, when Mr. Gordon came out with his pistol once more, and as he was going up the street Mr. George shot part of the charge going through Gordon's hat. George was arrested.

GIFTS TO THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The managers of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, the nett proceeds of the readings given for their benefit by James E. Murdoch, Esq.—They are also thankful for the receipt of one hundred and forty-five dollars from the Association of Shipwrights and Caulkers.

BEWARE OF THE CUP!—A *woman* in a beastly state of intoxication was brought to the Station House yesterday afternoon. Her face was covered with blood, caused by her frequent falls in the street.

CHINESE ATTACHMENT.—Ah-Chung, was found dragging Achoy, a girl, by the hair of her head through the streets, because her mother owed him $15. He was fined $100.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are under obligations to Dr. Gwin for "Sketches accompaning Coast Survey for 1851," and other Congressional Documents. Also to Hon. Mr. McDougal and Hon. M. S. Latham for similar favors.

News from the Interior.

The *Golden Gate* when being hauled on to the dry dock, at Mare Island on account of her immense size and weight, caused some portion of the dock's working machinery to give way, and four sections were sunk. It will be impossible to continue her repairs at Mare Island until the dry dock is again put in order, in a few days.

Mr. A. A. Sargent has retired from the editorship of the *Nevada Journal*, and Mr. E. K. Budd takes his place.

ROBBERS FOUND GUILTY.—The *Nevada Journal* says that five of the persons engaged in the recent riots between the English and Irish population at Eureka, Nevada county, have been tried and found guilty. The sentence was deferred.

In Sacramento, the Superintendent of Public Schools is fitting up two rooms; one for boys and another for girls, to be completed about the 18th. As they have not yet organized a Public School, they will not be entitled to the county funds till 1855. He therefore recommends that the City Council delay the expenses for the present.

The *Marysville Express* counts the cost of the Benicia and Marysville Railroad, thus—construction of road $2,620,293; buildings and engines $107,000; locomotives, cars, &c., $242,000. Total $2,964,293. It says:

It has been shown that a Railroad can be built from Marysville to Benicia, 85 26-100 miles in length, the cost of which, including buildings and running furniture, will be less than three millions of dollars. Nine-tenths of the route are in straight lines; there is one curve near the Benicia terminus which has a radius of 1,432 feet, and there is no other curve of a less radius than 2,865 feet. Seventenths of the road are either level or with a grade not exceeding three feet to the mile, and the highest grade on any portion of the road is 13 2-10th feet to the mile. The people of Marysville are to determine by vote whether the city shall or shall not subscribe $500,000 to this work.

The skeletons of two or three human beings have lately been discovered by some miners on Dry Creek, about two and a half miles from Jackson. They appear to have been carefully entered in vaults built of stone. The bones are of enormous size.—The skull is very thick and hard, and every thing tends to show that the remains belonged to a very large race of men.

A large number of farmers met at Leake & Scott's Ranch on the Calaveras, on Saturday to take some action in reference to the boundaries of their claims. It appears that the surveys made by the government is likely to interfere materially with the old established limits of such claims as settlers have taken up by preemption, and it was with a view to reconcile those differences that the farmers met. A resolution was adopted in the shape of a bond, whereto all persons interested signed their names, agreeing to protect each other in their present limits, and when they conflict with the U. S. survey by deeding and releasing to each other. It was then agreed that the meeting should organize a Farmers' Association of San Joaquin county, which was passed. A committee of seven was then named for drafting a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association, consisting of the following gentlemen: C. W. Phelps, Jno. Byers, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Staple.

A series of free lectures on agriculture is to be delivered by Col. Smart in Sonora, Columbia, Springfield, and Jamestown.

Last Monday Page, Bacon & Co. bought 500 oz. of Gold Dust. Yancy & Bertine, agents Adams & Co., 643 oz. Wells, Fargo & Co., 234 oz. making in all, 877 oz. bought in Sonora on that day.—*Sonora Herald.*

At Bear Valley, every gulch and creek resounds with the cheerful sound of "tom washing and cradlings." It is said by the Forty Niners, of Bear Valley, that the Old Mine has proved and is yet the richest spot in California. Bear Valley Camp, otherwise known at Simpsonville, is prettily situated, and contains about fifty houses.

Portions of the skeleton of a young man named Robert Coleman, who left French Camp about six weeks since, on a hunting expedition, were discovered on Tuesday last, by Indians, in the top of some grizzlies. Mr. Coleman came from Alabama to this country about two years ago, and was a person generally liked and respected by all who knew him.—*The Crisis.*

TAKEN PRISONERS.—Two white men, one named Gould, the other Ingalls, while on a prospecting tour in company with thirteen Chinamen were murdered on McCloud's River, twenty miles east of Pitt-burgh, Shasta county, by the Indians.—*State Journal.*

The miners of El Dorado county held a meeting at Diamond Springs, Feb. 11th. A series of resolutions were presented and after some discussion passed unanimously.

They declare that the mines belong to the people and the General Government only, and a right to interpose obstacles to the free working of them.

That no one has a right to take water from a natural channel where it is needed for mining purposes—not to dam a stream and stop the water, unless they give enough to work the mines below. That Water Companies are necessary and have a right to go where they please, if they harm no miner, who has local rights.

That Water Companies have a right to all surplus water, but when it touches or commingles with natural channels, it shall be free to miners till again taken into the ditch or flume.

That they are opposed to special legislation for the benefit of Water Companies, because it would be wrong in principle and unjust to pre-emptors and other locators of the public land in the mineral region—usurp the rights of the miner and protect the monied interest against honest labor and, because it is unnecessary, there being such a community of interest between miners and Water Companies as to produce friendly feeling and good management without legislation.

That they have a good Water Company who decline a union with the mining "Water Company League," and are satisfied with the present laws, and desire no further legislation to protect their rights. And they query whether the object of the "Board of Mining Water Companies" is the *general* good—or *their own*. They are opposed to giving strips of land to build up a *Water Stock Aristocracy*.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESSES.—The two wings of the Democratic party in the Legislature have, each, issued their addresses to the people. The division turns on the election of a U. S. Senator this winter; the Hammond, or "Chivalry" party, opposing this, and the Broderick, or "Tammany" party favoring it. The address of the former is signed by 39 Legislators; that of the latter by 54. The controversy will be revived again in the Legislature on the 6th of March.

Arrival of the John L. Stephens.

This fine steamer with the mails and 816 passengers arrived here on Wednesday evening from Panama, her dates are from New York to January 20th and from New Orleans to 22d.

Gen. Wool, commanding Pacific division of U. S. Army, and ex Gov. Foot of Mississippi are passengers by the *Stephens*.

The most important item of news is the entire loss of the new steamer, *San Francisco*, with upwards of 170 lives. She belonged to the P. M. S. S. Co. and was on her way to this coast, commanded by Capt. Watkins.

On the 23d of December, at 9 A. M., the San Francisco, having 500 soldiers of the United States army on board, left her anchorage off quarantine ground, New York, and was scarcely twelve hours at sea when the wind came on with tremendous force, from the N. W., causing a heavy sea, in which the ship broached to, and at midnight the engine having become disabled from the breaking of the air pump, piston rod, and the sails having blow away, the vessel became unmanageable. The next morning at 9 o'clock, a tremendous sea carried away the two smoke stacks, and swept off the upper saloon, in which were a large number of soldiers, together with Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field and two ladies, three civilians, and others. The ship which for some time had been making considerable water was now with difficulty kept afloat, and the soldiers, losing all hope, could scarcely be induced to continue their exertions at the pumps. About noon on the 25th, the brig Napoleon, of Portland, was spoken, and promised to lay by the wreck, but the next morning she was not to be seen; on the 26th the Maria, of Liverpool, also promised to lay by them, but on the morning of the 27th she was not in sight. The next day the Kilby, of Boston was spoken, and on the afternoon of the 30th, the weather moderating a little, 100 of the passengers were safely put on board her. During the night she parted company, and the storm again increased in violence. In this dreadful scene the British ship Three Bells, from Glasgow, hove in sight, but it was not until the 3d of January that it moderated sufficiently to lower the boats, when 70 or 80 passengers were taken off. By the 6th, at 7 A. M. the remainder of the soldiers, crew, and officers were safely taken on board, after which Capt. Watkins, Mr. Mellus, Chief Officer, and Mr. Marshall, Chief Engineer, left the wreck of the ill-fated vessel. The Antarctic, bound to Liverpool which came to the assistance of the steamer, on the 3d, also aided materially in the rescue of the sufferers, and took off from on board 183 souls, including Capt. Watkins, with whom she proceeded on her voyage to England. The Three Bells arrived at New York on the 14th, and the Kilby at Boston.

The papers speak in high terms of Captain Watkins and of the conduct of his crew and the troops, under the fearful circumstances in which they were placed. Had the vessel been one of less sea qualities than the San Francisco, or had the disaster occurred in any other part of the ocean, it is probable that the entire 700 souls would assuredly have been lost.

Among the officers lost on board the steamer are Col. J. M. Washington, Maj. Geo. Taylor, Capt. H. B. Field and Lieut. R. H. Smith.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to establish a semi-monthly mail between the Atlantic and Pacific, via Nicaragua.

On Monday, Jan. 16, Mr. Gwin, from the Naval Committee, reported back from the House a joint resolution approving of the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, and asked its passage.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDougall introduced a bill providing for increased mail facilities between New York, San Francisco and Oregon; also a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line and railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Bay of San Francisco.

Mr. Maurice offered a resolution that the removal of Greene C. Bronson, late Collector of the Port of New York, by the Secretary of the Treasury, was a gross infringement of the sacred principle of State Rights, and an attempt on the part of the Federal Government to control the elective franchise.

The Committee on the Judiciary made a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, proposing an amendment to the Constitution as to the mode of electing President and Vice President of the United States. The amendment proposes to abolish the intervention of Electors and destroys the general ticket system by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Senators and Representatives.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill, which was adopted, providing for the for the payment of a sum equal in amount to pay and allowances for four months to each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who are sufferers by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco.

In the Senate, Jan. 19, quite a spirited debate took place between Messrs. Gwin, Bright and others, on a resolution offered by the former gentleman asking for information with regard to the naval force in California at the time of the departure of the fillibuster expeditions against Lower California and Sonora. In the course of the argument Mr. G. stated that only two vessels of war were engaged in the protection of our interests on the entire line of five thousand miles of the Pacific coast—one of these was stationed at the Sandwich Islands, and the other was ordered to Peru, thus leaving fillibusters and others to do as they pleased, without let or hinderance.

Hon. John J. Crittenden has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Kentucky, and ex-Gov. Albert G. Brown from Mississippi.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, died Jan. 11th.

The new Lafarge Hotel and Metropolitan

ceive twenty millions of dollars in fifteen months—three millions on the ratification of the treaty, and the balance in tri-monthly installments with interest, out of which five millions are to be set apart to pay American claims, including the Garay indemnity. But it is stipulated that before the Garay people receive any portion as an indemnity, they shall release to the Mexican government all title to the lands on the Isthmus. This is all the mention made of the Garay company in the treaty. If the United States wish, they can pay the whole amount mentioned at once, and save the interest. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed at Washington to adjust all claims.

President Pierce has issued a proclamation against our Filibusters. When it was read in the Senate it gave Dr. Gwin occasion to say some severe things relative to the want of naval vessels on this coast, and our great neglect in this respect by Government.

PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1854.

Whereas information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico—a nation maintaining friendly relations with the United States—and that other expeditions are organizing in the United States for the same unlawful purpose. And whereas, certain citizens, inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and the rights of a friendly power, have participated, and are about to participate in these enterprises, so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition that the penalties of the law denounced against such criminal conduct will be rigidly enforced. And I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character—as they respect our laws, or the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of our country—to discountenance and by all lawful means prevent such criminal enterprises. And I call upon all officers of the government, civil and military, to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State

SUGAR PLANTING AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Polynesian* of the 21st ult. has a long article on the cultivation of Sugar at the Islands. Business is dull there owing to the fact that they have no article of any value to export or at least in any quantity. The proposed remedy for this state of things is to enter largely into the production of sugar and molasses, making them the great staple of the islands. They will always be in demand, and will bring in business and money to the country.

The climate is superior to that of Louisiana for raising the cane. There being no frost the labor and expense of replanting are saved, and the season for gathering in and grinding the crop is not limited to three months as there. For five or six months, where the cane hassels, the planter can continue grinding, and at certain altitudes, where it does not hassel, he can grind the whole year.

There are no ditches to build or embankments to make as on the Mississippi bottoms, and no danger resulting from inundations, excessive rains and moisture.

In the dry atmosphere of the Islands, as in Cuba the "begasse," or remains of the cane after it is ground, can be used for fuel in making sugar. In the damp climate of Louisiana it becomes useless for this purpose, and the expense of nine thousand dollars for every thousand hogsheads of sugar, is incurred for wood alone.

The sugar plantations at the Islands have hitherto labored under the disadvantage of a want of experience and of capital. As these are remedied and American labor and enterprise flow in there, we may expect the sugar and coffee interests to flourish; and not only these but other tropical productions will be raised in sufficient quantities to furnish our markets here without relying upon supplies drawn from the Atlantic States.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain. Lieut. Gov. in the Chair.

Bill for the protection of Grave Yards. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tuttle introduced a joint memorial to Congress asking increased postal facilities in this State and recommending ten cents postage to the Atlantic States.

The bill ceding Mare Island to the United States, passed.

Mr. Whiting introduced a bill for the selection of lands donated to the State by the United States, for the support of Common Schools, and the erection of Public Buildings.

Mr. Haver offered a resolution requiring the Comptroller to communicate to the Senate, all expenditures made in the sale of Water Lot property in San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. Stebbins gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the permanent location of the seat of government, by a vote of the people of this State at the next general election.

At 12 o'clock, the Special Order, the motion to postpone Mr. Crenshaw's bill respecting the election of a U. S. Senator, was taken up. After much discussion, and various amendments, to postpone indefinitely, or to the 4th of July, or 1st of March; the motion to postpone till the 6th of March, was carried by a vote of 17 to 16.

A lengthy discussion took place on a motion to take from the table Mr. Colby's resolution to suspend the printing of the journals till the present rates for work done by the State printer are reduced.

The motion to take from the table was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Bryan, Coffroth, Colby, Hager, Keene, Lieut. Lieutenant Governor, Mahony, Moore, Sprague, Stebbins, Tuttle and Whiting—14.

NAYES.—*Catlin, Cobb*, Crenshaw, Gardiner, *Gravell*, Hall, Hook, Hudspeth, Kendall, Leake, May, *McGarry, Peck, Sawyer, Smith, Wade*, Watkins—11. (9 Democrats and 8 Whigs.)

Mr. Hager then offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that all printing in behalf of the State shall be suspended, unless expressly ordered by the Senate or Assembly, until some law be passed regulating the same.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Leake moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Mahony moved to adjourn, which was agreed to—ayes 19, nays 11.

ASSEMBLY.—The special order of the day, the election of Chaplain, was taken up.

Mr. Hastings offered a substitute. That fifteen cents *per diem* be withheld from each Member's daily pay to pay the salary of the Chaplain. Withdrawn.

E. A. Park moved to indefinitely postpone, lost 40 to 35.

The resolution was amended, "to go into the election to-day," when the question was put and lost, ayes 32 nays 39.

Mr. Boswick presented a petition from citizens of Nevada, in favor of a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. Referred to a Select Committee on that subject.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain. President Keene in the Chair.

Mr. Catlin introduced a bill for the permanent location of the Capital at Sacramento.

Mr. McFarland offered the following; Resolved, That the two Houses of the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Thursday the 15th of March next. After a long discussion it was amended to April 15th, and passed.

Mr. Tuttle offered a resolution, to exclude all persons except Members of the two Houses or of the press, and further, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to arrest any person making a noise or disturbance outside the bar of the Senate, for a contempt of the Senate, passed.

Mr. Walkup's bill, fixing the *per diem* of Members at $8, was postponed.

Mr. Tuttle's resolution ordering the State Printer to print the ayes and noes in the journal, solid and not in column *b's*, was lost 14 to 14.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Griffith, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the Governor to execute a deed for the Custom House Block in San Francisco, when the officers of the General Government shall pay to the State Treasurer the sum of $300,000, providing the same shall be done within eight months from the passage of the bill.—Read and laid over under the rules. Also—

A bill granting the U. S. the swamps of Mare Island.

On motion of Mr. Stemmons, Mr. Briggs was added to special Committee on Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. Bradford gave notice of a bill for the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill authorizing the Clerk of the Supreme Court to appoint deputies.

Mr. Tallmadge offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish for the House a copy of the prices &c., of the present State Printing contract, &c. Passed.

Mr. Hubert gave notice of a bill to re-incorporate the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Tallmadge offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to prepare a bill for the better organization of the Militia of the State. Passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Bill to exempt mining claims from forced sale in certain cases. Read a second time. Also a similar one for Homesteads.

Bill to locate the Capital at Sacramento. Read a second time and laid on the table.

A communication from the comptroller states that the expenses of the State Land Commission amounts to $2565 10.

The resolution suspending the State printing, till some modification in the laws, as laid on the table.

Mr. Bryan introduced a bill, to pay witnesses in the Bribery case $4 a day and mileage.

The memorial of the Southern Counties, asking for a map, was referred to their delegation.

Mr. Tuttle again, introduced his resolution on printing the ayes and noes solid, as laid on the tables. Mr. Tuttle stated that it cost $6 each time the ayes and noes were printed in columns. Through the session it would make a difference of $15,000. That at the present rate of calling the ayes and noes, it would cost the State $300 to $400 a day. Mr. Coffroth, however, stated that the difference in expense between printing the ayes and noes solid, and in columns, would not amount to over $3000, and this in case the Journal should be increased 100 pages. After considerable discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report next Tuesday.

Mr. Colby offered a resolution against the expense of various items of printing. Adopted.

The ayes noes were then taken seven times on calling the House and adjourning, 43 to 42, according to Mr. Tuttle's calculation. They then adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Watkins presented a petition for a law declaring San Antonio Creek navigable.

Mr. McGee, for a division of Butte County.

Mr. Daniels reported a bill to prevent the sale of firearms to the Indians.

Mr. Myers moved to amend the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of April, by inserting the 21st of March. Carried.

Message from the Governor announcing the House that he had approved a bill amendatory of the charter of the Orchard Mare Island, and an act to repeal the 17th Section Act.

Mr. Stowe offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to furnish to the House any information relative to the non payment of the interest on State Bonds in New York. Adopted.

Mr. Dowley offered a resolution that the State Treasurer be requested to inform the House what amount had been received from the City of San Francisco of the proceeds on sale of water lots. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bostwick the hour of meeting off the House was changed to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bolt took a bed for the amount of bill audited for public furniture in 1852. Carried.

Mr. Mandeville moved to take from the table the bill reducing the salary of State officers and members of the Legislature which was considered in Committee of the whole and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A Committee of conference on the final adjournment was appointed.

Mr. McDonald, introduced a bill to create a new County out of parts of El Dorado and Calaveras, to be called Washington.

Mr. Mandeville introduced a bill for the better developement of the mining resources of the State.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1854.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. McDaniels presented a protest of the citizens of Calaveras County against the division of said County.

Mr. Watkins, present a bill, authorizing Wm. Edgar to build a dam across Elk river.

A letter from Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, to Gov. Bigler was read, which states that their house had agreed to pay the interest on the California State debt, falling due in that city on the 1st of Jan. last, in consequence of the agents of the State (Palmer, Cook & Co.,) having made no provision of funds to pay the same.

Mr. Tallmadge offered the following: Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the printing of the laws and journals of the Senate and Assembly be and is hereby suspended until the Legislature shall by law establish the mode, compensation and time of execution of the same. A motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Stowe moved to strike out the laws which was lost by a vote of 14 to 43.

After considerable debate the resolution was carried by 52 to 9.

Mr. Dawley offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant at Arms to proceed to the House No. 6 of the fire department of the city and harbor of San Francisco. Adopted, ayes 34 noes 15.

Mr. Watkins offered a resolution tendering Madame Anna Bishop the use of the Assembly chamber for a concert on any evening she may select. Adopted, ayes 38 noes 18.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution as to the prices now paid for printing; he recommends that 1800 copies of the laws should be printed to supply the demand of the officers of law, &c., entitled to receive them. Referred to Committee on Printing.

After various notices, second reading, &c., adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 13th, 1854.

SENATE.—No quorum.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Watkins presented a petition from citizens of Alameda county, praying to have the terms of the several courts changed in that county. Read and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hoyt, from a minority of Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of a bill for the formation of chattel mortgages. On motion, the bill was made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Spencer, from Committee on Hospitals, reported in favor of the passage of Senate bill for the protection of grave yards. With an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Senate joint resolutions relative to claims against the U. S., by reason of the action of Indian Commissioners in making reservations of land settled upon. Read and referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Kellogg gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Benicia.

Mr. Watkins introduced a bill to provide, at the next general election, that the people shall vote for the permanent seat of government.

Mr. O'Neil offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be requested to report at an early day, a bill to amend the present revenue law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Conness: A bill to amend the act relating to the transportation of prisoners.

By Mr. Tallmadge: A bill to repeal the present Pilot laws.

By Mr. Warmcastle: A bill declaring what shall be considered a lawful fence.

By Mr. Watkins: A bill for the protection of settlers. Read a second time and referred to Com. on Public Lands.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bill introduced by Mr. Sweany, for the protection of settlers. Referred to Com. on Public Lands.

Bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors in Santa Clara County. Referred to the delegation from Santa Clara.

Bill to authorize A. H. Murdock to build a wharf at Humboldt. Referred to Com. on Commerce.

Bill declaring the meaning of the word deed. Referred to Judiciary Com.

Bill to amend the revenue laws. Referred to Com on Ways and Means.

Bill to appoint supervisors over water courses in the southern counties of the State. Referred to Com on Agriculture.

Bill to grant G. W. Ellis and others the right to use the hydraulic power on Mission Creek. Read and made the special order for Friday, 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chapiam.

Leave of absence indefinitely was, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, given to Mr. Peck, the Senator from Butte county.

By Mr. Smith: A petition from S. M. Miles, of Marysville, praying for relief to the amount of $5,500 for medicines, blankets, &c., furnished to sick emigrants in the year 1849 and 1850. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Mr. Keene introduced a bill to authorize J. C. Johnson to construct a wagon road from Placerville to the Utah line, and to regulate the tolls to be collected on the same. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill declaratory of the tenure of lands in the mining districts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The following is the bill:

Sect. 1. All lands and fixtures thereon in the mining districts, except lands held exclusively for mining, shall be considered real property.

Sect. 2. All right, title and possession of mineral ands for mining purposes shall, until the United States Government assert her right to the same, be considered personal property.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of adopting Mr. Tuttle's resolution, presented some days since. After discussion, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Coffroth then introduced a bill to elect a State Printer and regulate the Printing, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ASSEMBLY met at 11 o'clock—Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Watkins, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Oakland for a new charter, reported the same in conformity to their prayer.

Read a second time, a bill to take the sense of the people of the State on the permanent location of the seat of Government. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Kellogg, amending the charter of Benicia.

By Mr. Bennett, to exempt from taxation preemptions and the improvements thereon.

By Mr. Warmcastle, to abolish the Board of Supervisors in the county of Contra Costa.

Mr. Watkins moved to take from the table the bill to incorporate Crescent City. Carried.

Bill read a third time and passed.

A communication from the Common Council of Sacramento was submitted by the Speaker.

Bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county passed.

Mr. Stowe introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Treasurer of State be requested to transmit to this house copies of vouchers and other papers in his office in relation to the interest coupons payable in the city of New York.

Adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Feb 5th, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. J. Weston, Jr., of Hopkinton, Mass., to Miss S. F. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.

In this city, on the 15th of Dec., Dr. C. C. Hyde, late of New York, to Guadeloupe Mendia, of Sinaloa, Mexico.

On Sunday evening, 12th, inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, H. C. Parker, of the firm J. Y. Hallock & Co., to Miss Mary S. Beck, late of Indianapolis.

In Shasta, on the 28th ult., by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq. Mr. Geo. W. B. Yocum and Mrs. Armenia Benton, all of Shasta.

In Sacramento, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Capt. David Martin, formerly of New Jersey, to Mrs. Rosanna Jaynes, late of New York.

In Placerville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Frederick Wadsworth, Jr., of Diamond Springs, to Miss Mary Jane Kelly, of Placerville.

On the 5th inst., at Mud Springs, by G. W. Stafford, Esq., Mr. B. Thebo to Miss Mary A. McKinsley.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. G. H. Sprague to Miss M. McKinsley.

In Sacramento, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Alonzo McCloud to Miss Mary A. Sullivan, both of Stockton.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning, Feb. 13th, Frederick Eugene, only son of Alonzo C. and Virginia A. Wakeman, aged 13 months and 17 days.

In Oregon, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Elliot, Grand Master Mason of the Territory of Oregon, killed by the falling of a tree.

In Diamond Springs, Feb. 8th, of small pox, Gideon Drake, in the 25th year of his age.

At Whipple's Mills Redwoods, Feb. 5th, of typhoid fever and dysentery, Robert S. Ewing, aged 28, formerly of Indiana, Pa.

In Comptonville, Feb. 5th after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Nancy A., wife of G. P. Sanders, aged 39 years.

At sea, Feb. 8th, of palpitation of the heart, Capt. I. S. Ingbee, aged 35 years, of New York. He leaves a wife and family at Richmond, Va. His remains were brought to this port for interment.

In Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Oliver S. Picard, of Fredericktown, N. B., aged 25 years.

On the 23d inst., in Pajaro Valley, at the house of William F. White, of inflammation of the Bowels, Geo. W. Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 22 years.

Mr. Daniel Manning, from Dayton, Ohio, aged 42 years, was killed on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the caving of the bank, while sluicing near Georgetown. He has left a wife and two children residing in Dayton, Ohio.

In Sacramento, on Saturday, Feb. 11th, Louis Walter, infant son of James C. and Mary M. Zabriskie, aged 21 months.

At Contra Costa, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Jackson Bruley, of consumption.

In this city, Feb. 14th, Frederick Smith, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 48.

MARKET.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts of unspecified, 41 bbls, 42s bbls and 51 bbls, 289 kegs and 988 packages. Our market is glutted with every description of Provision. There has been but a moderate demand for leading articles, and prices for every description have receded. BUTTER.—Imports 98 bbls, 50 kegs, 75g bbls, 1300 1 bbls, 1500 firkins, 39 cases, and 64 pkgs. The stock is very heavy, with very moderate enquiry. Several large lots have been sold by auction, of an inferior quality, at from 11 to 15c. Sales from first hands of 50 pkgs, choice at 25c, 50 pkgs good at 24c. CHEESE.—Imports 1200 bbls, 500 bbls. This article has greatly receded in price, with a further downward tendency. The stock is heavy, and in moderate demand. Sales of 150 bbls extra clear at $16.50; 100 do $15; 50 bbls do $14. BEEF.—Imports 350 bbls, 100 bbls. Stock heavy, in little request. Sales of 40 extra mess at $14 50; 100 mess $14.

RAISINS.—Imports 900 bxs and 1000 bbl bxs. Owing to late arrivals, which have increased the stock, prices are not as firm as previously noticed. Sales of 300 qr bxs Runch. at $4 50; 500 bxs at $5.

TOBACCO.—Imports, 1023 bxs, 50 pkgs, 3 bbls. Stock heavy, with a decline in rates. The sales that have come under our observation were by auction. 15 cases Conells s. at 13@ 15 5/8c at 18c; 25 cases Thomas Grape, at 29@; 25 do Grape brand at 29@; 15 do at 28c; 15 do Indian Queen at 24 @25c, at private sale. 31 cases Grape brand at 30c; 25 do do at 29@; 3,500 lbs Golden Era at 20c.

During the fortnight now closing, no less than twenty-seven vessels arrived in our port from abroad, of which no less than 16 were from the Atlantic borders, throwing into our market thousands of tons of every description of merchandise, to fill our warehouses, stores, and in some instances, our streets.

The increase of our population during the past year has been so trifling, that it is not worth consideration, while our stock, by too heavy shipments, has been increased to three-fold of that at any other period. The full effect of this unreasonable movement on the part of consignors, has not yet fully developed itself.

Consignees following instructions, have offered invoice after invoice of every leading article at reduced rates, and on time, with but little or no success. Dealers have ample supplies, which are depreciating at least ten per cent. per month. Seeing no possibility for some months of any improvement in trade, and feeling confident of purchasing at much lower rates than the present, they abstain from any new purchases.

At a corresponding month two years since, with the exception of Butter, every description of goods were much lower in price than at present. The stock was then much lighter, and money more plentiful, and there was much more activity in trade. The late cold weather has had as bad an influence in the greater portion of the mining districts, as the drought that was so much complained of. The heavy falls of snow and excessive cold weather, have checked in many instances mining operations. Money has come in sparingly, the effect of which is greatly felt by our mercantile community.

POTATOES have been to a fair extent, at $1 per sack, for feed potatoes, and 1$ per lb for good. The late cold weather has had a blighting effect upon the potatoes throughout the country, and from the accounts which reach us, we infer that large quantities have been lost—to the extent, probably, of 50,000 sacks. Should the loss be as great as at present apprehended, the market must see long advance, as the supply, though large on the 1st inst., would prove greatly inadequate to the future demand. In connection with these circumstances, we may mention, that from the Pajaro section, no new consignments are likely to be made for some time.

CORNMEAL.—Hlf bbls Tatnall's & Price's, at $3 ; 100 bbls at $3 50 per bbl.

FLOUR.—Gallego & Haxall, $11@12 per bbl. Domestic Flour, $12. Chili $11. Gallego Flour, ex ship, has been sold at $10 per bbl.

BARLEY.—2c lb. California, 2@ lb.

OATS.—4c @3@ lb. Eastern, 2@c.

WHEAT.—4c @ 5c. Seed wheat 6c.

HAY.—$45 per ton. market firm.

HOPS.—38@42½ per lb.

PORK.—Clear $20. Mess $18 per bbl—market very dull.

HAMS.—13c—50,000 lbs sold at 11.

CHEESE.—22c@23c.

LARD.—In tins 14c—Kegs 13c.

BUTTER.—A strictly prime article of Goshen 27c—fair to good 26c—ordinary 12@@15c.

RICE.—Carolina 5c lb. China 4c lb.

SUGARS.—Crushed 12c. No 1 China 8c. Sandwich Islands, 7@ lb.

SYRUP.—Stuart's and East Boston 80c.

GUNNY BAGS 13c. Matches $1.12@c per gross.

SHOT.—$22 per bag. 1000 bags at $2.

VILLERIA'S.—1904 15c lb.

DRIED APPLES.—8c lb.

DRIED PEACHES.—(Chile) 18c lb.

SOAP.—Excelsior 10c. Hills & Colgates 10c lb.

STARCH.—10@11c lb.

MACKEREL.—4 bris $9@$10

BRICKS.—$20@$30.

LIME.—$5 per bbl.

CEMENT.—$4per bbl. Rosendale $3 25.

HONEY.—12½c per lb.

OAK.—HICKORY—AND ASH LUMBER plank is in large supply from the Eastern States. Retail $100@125. 50,000 is sold at $90 per M.

HARDWARE.—In large supply—and prices rule low—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS selling at about Eastern cost and charges. PLOWS $20@$25 each.

AMES.—L. H. & P. SHOVELS $14per doz.

ROWLANDS.—do do $10@ per doz.

NAILS.—$56@$5 per keg—stock very heavy—sales at auction 3@3½c.

COLLINS' HARTFORD AXES.—$15 per doz.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—300 gallons in tins, at $1.25.—About 5000 gallons to arrive sold all round at 1.50c per gall.

OIL.—Crude Polar 60@70c per gall.

EGGS.—Fresh $1 per doz. BOSTON EGGS 50c per doz.

RAISINS.—Layer are jobbing at $7, and Bunch at $6 per box. The supply is light.

CHOCOLATE.—Spanish is jobbing at 27@30c lb.

SARDINES.—$5 per box.

COAL.—200 tons Cardiff Lump Coal sold at $25; 700 do, fm storeship, at $26. Anthracite, $25.

BEANS.—Old crop Bayos sold at 3½c. New crop, 8c@10c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Of the best and most desirable styles selling at cost and charges—other styles 15@ 20 per cent less than Eastern cost.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MORMON LABOR SAVING SOAP.

A FEW OF ITS MANY RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. The Preparation is free from all deleterious qualities, and perfectly harmless in every particular. Its use will not injure the skin, or the most delicate fabrics.

2d. It saves labour, almost entirely superseding the necessity of rubbing or pounding. A washing ordinarily requiring a day, may easily be completed in one or two hours, and with about one third of the quantity commonly used with other Soaps.

3d. Flannels and Colored Stuffs can be washed with the use of Cotton or Linen, without fading or shrinking, and the color restored to its original brilliancy.

4th. It will instantly remove grease, or dirt from paint, without the use of any acid whatever, giving fine windows, doors, ceilings, carpets and furniture a fine subdued gloss.

5th. It supersedes the use of all polishing powders, by instantly imparting a brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, steel, tin, copper or brass.

6th. It is far superior to all other preparations for the Toilet. For cleaning, extracting or bleaching the skin it is unequalled. It is also an effective and most excellent Dentrifice, cleansing the Gums, whitening and preserving the Teeth.

7th. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements of the age, and all are indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or laundry.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

In proportion to one gallon of boiling water, add one pound of Soap. When completely dissolved put in your fine clothes, saturating them thoroughly. Let the clothes soak one or two hours, or if convenient, over night. Rub slightly and wash and wring out as usual. Soak then rinse in two waters, and the clothes are ready for the line.

N. B. This Soap can be used with great advantage in any lather saving Washing Machine, which will obviate the necessity of rubbing, by hand altogether, and is far more economical than any other preparation.

Purchase a small quantity and give it a fair trial. If not found as recommended, the money will be refunded.

For sale at Folsom & Co.'s, cor. Broadway and Powell st.; Bartlett & Wadsworth, cor. Powell and Pacific sts.; Hall & Graves, Stockton st. between Broadway and Pacific sts.; Knowlton & Co., cor. Stockton and Sacramento sts.; Bock Bros. & Co., cor. of the Plaza; Dibble & Co.'s cor. of Kearny and Jackson sts.; H. Hoag, No. 42 First st.; and at most of the principal Family Groceries throughout the city. Wholesale depot on Stockton st. opposite the State Marine Hospital.

JACKS, N. & CO. Agents.

San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1854.

[CURTIS & BOOTH. CRAM, SMITH. NEW ADS BOOTH

BOOTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 38 K STREET,

Sacramento City.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.

Consignments of California produce received. feb 17tf

PALMER, COOK & CO.,

BANKERS,

Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Rates. Agents for the Nassau Bank, No. 58 Wall Street. feb 17tf

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Store Building, Sansome street, corner Merchant street.

San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Osgood's Iodia Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Carbolic Acid, Coffeld's Shaker Sarsaparilla, Dr. Hoyt's Cajeput and Hyatt's Balsam. aug 20tf

12,000 FRESH GRAPE VINES and received per Goliah, from the Isle of Madeira, and Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long and are warranted to be superior to any imported. For sale at the lowest market rates. W. B. PEAKE.

feb 14tf So. Wharf, Clarking Street.

JOHN TAYLOR, Front street, between Washington and Sansome streets, importer and Dealer in Druggists Glassware and Instruments, Painting Goods generally. Labels or every description. Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Has in store and is constantly receiving

GLASSWARE, &c.

Druggists show glass. Preserving jars of flint and
Green do. Demijohns do.
Tincture bottles. Homœopathic vials
Acid bottles. Essence vials
Cologne bottles. Cologne and hair oil bottles
Patent medicine bottles. Cologne and hair oil tops
Specie jars. Lemonade bottles
Lavender do. Ink bottles
Ointment jars. Graduated measures
Gallipots. Glass funnels
Phials. Glass stirrers
Shaving do. Decanters
Mortars and pestles. Rubber and cork stoppers etc.

PERFUMERY, &c.

Cologne waters. Fancy soaps and other extracts.
Lavender waters. Camphor ice in great variety.
Pomatums. Tooth pastes and powder.
Hair oils. Shaving soaps.
Shaving creams. Hair brushes.
Toilet powders. Dressing combs.
Shaving brushes. Fine Tortoise shell combs.

LABELS.

Cologne labels. Brandy labels in any amount.
Hair oil labels. Chest labels in great variety.
Pomatum labels. Assorted wood cut drawings.
Hair oil do. Druggists' labels.
Lavender do. Bay rum do.
Essence labels, assorted. Bay rum in bulk.

Together with a large assortment of Druggists and Perfumers Labels, of every variety and style. feb 14m

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

Woman's Rights

VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED!!!

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was decided by the Great Power of Heaven,

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be coequal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated in many instances, as a slave, and considered by an inferior being, and whereas, Nature, therefore, be it known, that I, M. L. WINN,

Wim's Fountain Head and Branch,

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do hereby publish that Woman is entitled to the same, provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was created, considered equal, and for the proof I do hereby proclaim, that an

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington Streets

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the

Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies,

and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and appreciative of my promise some months since to entertain the public as soon as my premises were in proper condition for their reception, I shall on the 1st inst. add Two Saloons Stores on Montgomery street to the original Branch, making the most EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all my patrons will have due notice to call and partake of the delicious cream of "Gold's Last Best Gift to Man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be expected in making the mottoes and toasts; upon the luxuries I have provided for all.

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 *and* 80 *Long Wharf, and Branch, Corner Washington and Montgomery Streets.*

where EVERY THING GOOD FOR THE HOLIDAYS may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride-cake of half a ton.

M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

feb 20-6t

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE.

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

ALL Moneys left at the Banking House will bear an interest of one cent a day per cent., or month, redeemable at pleasure.

Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the owners of price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and the Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the *assaying* or testing of all kinds of *ores*.

Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East at sight or on time.

feb 14 1f

"LARGE SALES—SMALL PROFITS!"

FLOOD & CO.,

(formerly D. M. WEBSTER.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

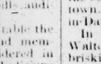
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, & Gents' Furnishing Goods generally,

No. 123 *Washington Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

jan 30 tf

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!



Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with, convex, concave, and colored glasses—new glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.

196 Clay Street, Plaza. jy13m

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

THE SPRING SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate Institute, at Benicia, California, will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854 and continue 12 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. nov24 1f

CARSWELL HOUSE.

MRS. CARSWELL respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders at her new and commodious fire-proof House, on Sansome street, opposite the Russelle.

San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1853. 1f

GARDENER WANTED.

A PERSON of good habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Gardening, is wanted to go to a village in Calaveras county. Good wages with board are promised to one capable of filling the situation.

Apply at the *Pacific* office. dec16 1m

KIMBALL FAVOR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND

OBSTETRICIAN.

Tenders his Professional services to the citizens of San Francisco. Office, on First Street, over Mr. Wilcox's Clothing Store, nearly opposite City Flour Mills. 11tf

SCHMOLZ & KNUS,

Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Makers,

119 Montgomery Street.

SPECTACLES constantly on hand. Theodolites, Leveling and Transit Instruments, Chains, Roads Drawing Instruments, Surveying Compasses, Spy Glasses, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, Daguerreotypes, Microscopes. A great variety of Spectacles, steel, silver and gold. Hydrometers, Galvanic Batteries and Electro Magnetic Machines for medical use, for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

Instruments repaired and warranted. sep9 3m

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Represented by

WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.

1000 Isabella Grape Vines,
500 Catawba Grape Vines.

The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, *Croton Point*, New York.

These Vines are all **three years old.**

For sale by COIT & BEALS.

dec 27 1853 1m 94 Battery street, corner Clay st., up stairs

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.

100 Moss Rose Bushes of varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—40 varieties
50 Camelia Japonicas—three years old—20 varieties will flower this season.

The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.

For sale by COIT & BEALS

94 Battery street,

dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay, coffice up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Ash Separators and Cleaners, Running Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, **Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons,**
Harness, Grindstones and Frames.
Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior.
Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs supe for
Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh.
Merrimottal Peas—Early Charlton Peas.
Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet.
Hops—First sort.
Baskets—1, 2 and 1 bushel each.
Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets.
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers.
Sugar Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Rice and Coffee Huller and Cleaner.
Ox Carts.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,

dec 9 1853 6m (Up stairs) 94 Battery street, corner of Clay st.

**ITALIAN MARBLE, GRAN

Dreams.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,
And it never comes again!
'Tis a vision of light, and life, and truth,
That flits across the brain.
And love is the theme of that early dream,
So wild, so warm, so new,
That in all our after years I deem
That early dream we rue.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years,
More turbulent by far:
'Tis a vision of blood, and of women's tears,
For the theme of that dream is war:
And we toil in the field of danger and death,
And shout in the battle array;
Till we find that fame is a bodyless breath
Which vanishes away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,
'Tis a vision of gold in store—
Of sums noted down on the figured page,
To be counted o'er and o'er:
And we fondly trust in our glittering dust,
As a refuge from grief and pain,
Till our limbs are laid on the last dark bed,
Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave—
In the path which all are treading?
Is there nought in that long career to save
From remorse and self-upbraiding?
Oh yes! there's a dream so pure, so bright
That the being to whom it is given,
Hath bathed in a sea of living light—
And the theme of that dream is heaven.
New Monthly Magazine.

The Nobleman's Son.

In a stately castle overhanging the bay of Capernaum, a child is dying. Unglazed lattices admit the chill December air to wave the gorgeous hangings of Tyrian dye.

Upon a pile of cushions, embroidered and spangled with gold, lies a boy whose blue eye, and locks bright as the spangles on his pillow, proclaim his mother a daughter of the Egean. That mother, leaning upon the noble form of her husband, gazes upon her child with an eye of weary terror, and cries,

"Alas, my lord, what shall we do?

"I know not," is the stern reply. "Azrael approaches.

"If Jesus were here," says the little sister of the sufferer, "he could cure him—nurse Judith said so."

"And who is Jesus?" they demand of the aged matron who just enters the chamber.

"A prophet!" is the reply. "He wrought many works at the Passover. He has just come to Cana."

"I heard of him," exclaims the nobleman. "What, ho! make ready my chariot!" And he hastens forth, and presently the sudden rush of wheel and clatter of hoofs, ring through the midnight streets.

The sounds die away; the dash of the waves along the star-lit shore is only heard. As dawn approaches, the delirium of the sufferer increases. His mouth is furred and black, the eye is sunk and surrounded by a livid circle, the skin begins to be spotted with black, an omen too well understood. At noon approaches, he sinks rapidly. His extremities are cold, his pulse is gone, and the sure tokens of immediate dissolution appear.

The watchers prepare to repeat for the flitting spirit the confession of faith for the dying Israelite. The mother and sister are led to an adjoining apartment. The mansion grows still as the grave, save when breaks forth that mother's irrepressible sob of anguish.

All wait to hear the loud cry of the watcher. "Hear, O Israel, Jehovah thy God, is one God" and to reply, "Jehovah, He is God."

But that dirge comes not. Moments pass like hours. Anguish heightens to agony. When, hark! from the chamber of death, instead of a funeral cry, comes forth the musical voice: "Mother!"

She starts—she screams—she rushes towards the door—when, gliding white-robed, like a spirit, to her embrace, his long locks floating back, his cheek, lip, and eye radiant with health, comes the angelic figure of her son. She clasps to her bosom, cool, nervous, clinging, though wenk, her child, her joy, her pride!

Across the far plain, two chariots rage fiercely from opposite directions. They meet—the panting courses checked suddenly in headlong career—

"Thy son liveth!" is the thrilling cry.

"Since when?" gasps the toil-worn father.

"Yesterday, at the seventh hour the fever left him!"

"The same!" exclaims the nobleman. And without another word, followed by his retainer, thunders away to Capernaum.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Some Words about the Ladies.

I do not mean to tell you that there are no women in the world vulgar, and ill humored, rancorous and narrow-minded, mean schemers, son-in-law hunters, slaves of fashion, hypocrites; but I do respect, admire, and almost worship good women; and I think there is a fair number of such to be found in this world, and I have no doubt in every educated circle of society, whether he finds that circle in palaces in Belgravia, and May Fair, in snug little suburban villas, in ancient comfortable old Bloomsbury, or in back parlors behind the shop. It has been my fortune to meet with excellent ladies in every one of these places—wives, graceful and affectionate, matrons tender and good, daughters happy and pure-minded, and I urge the society of such to you, because I defy you to think evil in their company. Walk into the drawing-room of lady Z., that great lady; look at her charming face and hear her voice. She is one of those fortunate beings on whom it has pleased heaven to bestow all sorts of its most precious gifts and richest worldly favors. With what a grace she receives you; with what a frank kindness and natural sweetness and dignity! Her looks, her motions, her words, her thoughts, all seem to be beautiful and harmonious quite. See her with her children, what woman can be more simple and loving? After you have talked to her for a while, you very likely find that she is ten times as well read as you are; she has a hundred accomplishments which she is not in the least anxious to show off, and makes no more account of them than of her diamonds, or of the splendor round about her—to all of which she is born, and has a happy, admirable claim of nature and possession—admirable and happy for her and for us too; for it is not a happiness for us to admire her?

Now transport yourself in spirit, my good Bob, into another drawing-room. There sits an old lady of more than fourscore years, serene and kind, and as beautiful as age can be, as in her youth, when she was the toast of her time. What has she not learned to say and ready to tell? All the stories of the last and beauty, of the world of the century, have passed before her. Whatever you may have heard or seen, she has known before. She never had any children of her own, but is never tired of hearing about and being kind. Can that have been anything but a good life which, after eighty years of it are spent, is so calm! Could she look to the end of it so cheerfully, if its long course had not been pure? Respect her, I say, for being so happy now that she is old. We do not know what goodness and charity, what affections, what trials, may have gone to make that charming sweetness of temper, and complete that perfect manner. But if we do not admire and reverence such an old age as that, and get good from contemplating it, what are we to respect and admire!

Or shall we walk through the shop and see Mrs. N. playing with the child in the back parlor until N. shall come to tea? They drink tea at five o'clock; and are actually as well bred as those gentle-folks who dine three hours later. Or will you please to step into Mrs. J.'s lodgings, who is waiting, and at work until her husband comes home from Chambers? She blushes and puts away the work on hearing the knock, but when she sees who the visitor is, she takes it with a smile from behind the sofa cushion, and behold it is one of J.'s waistcoats on which she is sewing buttons. She might have been a countess blazing in diamonds had fate so willed it, and the higher her station the more would she have adorned it. But she looks as charming while plying her needle, as the great lady in the palace, whose equal she is—in beauty, in goodness, in high-bred grace and simplicity:—at least I can't fancy her better, or any peeress being more than her peer.

And it is with these sorts of people, my dear Bob, that I recommend you to consort, if you can be so lucky as to meet with their society.—*Thackeray.*

Maria Antoinette.

The queen seemed to have been created by nature, as a contrast to the king, and to excite, for ages, interest and compassion in one of those State dramas, which are incomplete without the sufferings of a woman. Daughter of Maria Theresa, her life had commenced in the storms of the Austrian monarchy. She was one of those children which the Empress held by the hand, when, presenting herself as a supplicant before her faithful Hungarian subjects, they exclaimed, "Let us die for our King Maria-Theresa!" Her daughter also had the heart of a king. At her arrival in France, her beauty had dazzled the whole kingdom; this beauty was still in its splendor. She was of a tall, graceful figure—a true daughter of the Tyrol. The two children she had presented to the throne lent to her person that character of maternal majesty which suits so well the mother of a nation. The presentiments of her misfortunes, and the anxieties of each day had only somewhat paled her first freshness. The natural majesty of her carriage destroyed none of her movements: her neck, rising freely from her shoulders, had those grand bendings which give such expression to attitude. You felt the woman beneath the queen, the tenderness of her heart under the majesty of her destiny.

Her light brown hair was long and silky, her forehead high and slightly swelling, her eyes of that clear blue which recalls Northern skies, or the waters of the Danube; her nose aquiline, the nostrils open and distended with emotion—a sign of courage; the mouth large, the teeth dazzling. Austrian lip, that is to say prominent and full, the contour of her countenance oval, her physiognomy changing, expressive, full of emotion, her whole countenance clothed in that indescribable splendor which sparkles in the glance, glows in the shadows and reflections of the flesh, and surrounds all with a halo similar to the warm and colored vapor in which objects bathed with sunshine seem to swim—the highest expression of beauty, which gives to it the ideal, renders it living, and changes it into attraction, together with all those charms, a soul-thirsting for affection, a heart easily moved, and only asking for a resting place, and a smile pensive and intelligent. Such was the unfortunate Maria Antoinette as a woman, a mother, and a queen.

RECRUITS for the Russian army are obtained in the following manner: The authorities ascertain from the register kept by the priesthood how many youths there are in the town or village, from twelve to thirty years of age; and whoever has five sons must part with four, the eldest only being left at home. A party of soldiers surround the house or school in which the youth or youths are, and then take them away by main force, at only a few minutes' notice, leaving them no time to say farewell to their friends. In one particular case, two youths, one twelve and the other fourteen, were kidnapped in this way from the house of their grandmother, aged 85, where they were stopping on a visit.

Confidential Communications.

Before the statutes of New York were revised, a priest was bound as a witness to disclose any information obtained by him, in his professional capacity, and therefore he might be committed to prison for refusing to testify concerning the confessions of a penitent. Although this rule was supported by the Common Law of Evidence, it was not much favored by the courts, and instances are not wanting where judges refused to enforce it. De Witt Clinton, while sitting in the Court of General Sessions by virtue of his office of mayor, ruled that confessions made to a Roman Catholic priest, whose duty it was to receive auricular confessions according to the canons of his church, could not be received as evidence. A distinguished commentator on law once endeavored to get round the difficulty by declaring that the secrets of the confessional could not be exposed on the witness stand, because the confession was made not so much to the priest as to the Deity, and that therefore the priest, when appearing in his private character, might lawfully swear that he knew nothing of the subject.

Communications received by a lawyer in the course of his professional employment are not to be revealed without the consent of the client. A lawyer will neither be compelled nor allowed to divulge the secrets of his client contrary to the wishes of the latter. This is peculiarly the privilege of the client, and not that of the lawyer. Should the client choose to waive his privilege, the lawyer may then be compelled to testify. Physicians are prohibited by statute from revealing information received by them professionally.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.—A cheerful trust in the beneficence of Providence, is one of the most effective remedies against the ills of life. Many an anticipated difficulty, once met with confidence and courage, vanishes like the morning mist.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—How great is the pleasure that arises from self-government! When that governs in us which should govern, and that is subject and obeys which should obey; when a man's mind is completely furnished with directive practical principles, and his heart is so framed that it is capable of being prescribed to, is patient of restraints and direction, easily obeys the rein and follows the leading of an enlightened and well instructed mind; when due order is maintained between the superior faculties and the inferior, and there are no contentious murmurs of ungovernable appetites and passions against the law of mind. It is true, that where his holy rectitude doth but in a degree take place, there will be many conflicts, but those conflicts are in order to victory; and how joyful and glorious is the triumph upon that victory! when the soul enters its thanksgiving song, I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord! how happy a state is that when there are no tumults within! The wicked (which is the import of their name) are as a troubled sea, that cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. Here is no governing principle nor any power; no sceptre, no trident to check and lay the rage of those waters. But when His power goes forth in the soul, whose very word, winds and seas obey, how peaceful a calm doth ensue!—*John Howe.*

Chat with the Conductor.

"It's not often a man loses anything by kindness. I know a little matter of that sort saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at the time."

"How was that?" asked we of our friend Rawlings, the model conductor.

"Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to get into the tunnel to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquor when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track on day to listen for the cars. Well, he fell asleep, and very imprudently got his head cut off by the express train. Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was a great row in his shanty when we took the poor fellow up, and got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it's not agreeable to be surrounded with a distracted family when you're neither a doctor nor a preacher.

"Somehow I was always sorry when I passed that place; of course as if not exactly the same thing but just as bad might happen to me some day, and then there'd be another row in a family. I told my wife about it, and she sent the family some little things. The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and, as I was then on a fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday and carry her to church at Martinsburg. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had little chance in this world any how. I certainly did not expect to get anything for it in this world, and I expected they had so much scored against me in the other that it wouldn't amount to anything there.

"That was during the summer. One night the next winter it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow; we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer saw a waving light on the track, and we soon heard some one ahead shouting. I was then out on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out and went ahead in the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large land slide had fallen across the track, near the shanty of that old Irishwoman. She had built up a large fire and watched for the train, for the curves were so sharp that we might have been upon the slide before we could see it. So, when we run up, there was the old lady with her calico cap, swinging the chunk of fire like a revolving light-house, and there were the little Irish carrying brush, like so many little beavers. She had watched all that night in the cold. But for her, in another minute we should have run into a pile of dirt and stone as big as Barnum's Hotel. I should have got a 'pit ticket,' certain, for I was on the platform. What would have become of the passengers and train you can guess as well as I can."

We expressed a hope that the old widow had been properly rewarded.

"The passengers made up about eighty dollars; the company afterwards gave her a shanty rent free, the brakeman and engineer bought her a cow, and she made out very well. But when I handed the money to her that night, she said: Gentlemen and ladies, I'm thankful, and may ye never know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of *him* there. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and the afflicted, and I'd watched till I froze before harrum should have come to him, if I could ha' helped it."

"Hang the thing, it made me choke right up."

"'Passen jars for the Rela-a-y." "Don't forget your umbrella, sir; there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the cinders." "Let me pass your handbox miss." "Take care of your little boy, madam, there's no insurance on him." "All right! go ahead!"—*Washington Republic.*

TRUE COURAGE.—We love a brave man. Not your bearded musket bearer, who stalks like a puppet to the battle field, and pops a ball or two in the air, and then retires; but the man who has inherent in the inmost recesses of his soul that fortitude of character, that invincible Spartan spirit, which spurns the base promptings to evil, and chooses only the true path, whose mile-stones are virtues. The Soldier is well in his place—he is a necessity. So is the bull-dog. Excellent both of them, in case of hostility. But the man whose stern purpose is not to bend from the right, is the angel of the earth. But alas! like the angel's visits, they are very few. It is seldom you see a man bear the ills of life, its miseries and cares, and come out from the ordeal pure. It is told in history that during the celebration of the festivals of Diana in Orthoa, youths were whipped before the alter, and he who bore the lash of the whip with the greatest patience and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious, and received upon his brow the chaplet of victory. Men feel "the whips and stings of outrageous fortune," some to fall and sink into oblivion, others to rise triumphant through the ever present influences of that fortitude of character which receives, as its meed, the praises and plaudits of the world.

A GREAT MAN is one who, in some sense or other, adds to the world's possessions; be it in government, in poetry, or in philosophy, he is a bringer into life—a builder, a creator, a planter, an inventor—in some sort, a doer of that which nobody else has done before him, and which nobody, then, besides himself, seemed willing or prepared to do. Now, it is very certain that the world really loses none of its possessions. A truth once known is known forever.—[Simms.

PUNCTUALITY OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke's punctuality on all occasions was proverbial. The new Quarterly Review states that he was asked to two dinner parties on the same day, and at the same hour, and he accepted both invitations. How was the man who never broke an engagement to get over this difficulty? To him it was very easy. As the clock struck eight, he was at the door of one of his hosts, walked up into the drawing-room, and as he expected found not a soul. It was one of those late houses where guests are asked for eight, and dinner is served about nine. The Duke immediately walked off, and kept his other engagement, fulfilling two dinner appointments, and giving a good lesson of punctuality into the bargain.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sunday School at 3 1-2 p. m. J. L. Ver Mehr Rector, also Bishop Kipp.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. C. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—On Eission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush Street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. W. T. Scott Pastor.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, Missionary Pastor, corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, at the San Francisco Bible House, Stockton st., near Green street.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State,

August 1st, 1853.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Fria	Mariposa	E F Whitten
Alamo	Contra Costa	John M Jones
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	C L Laks
Ashland	Butte	Elijah Lott
Auburn	Placer	J F Bailey
Arum City	El Dorado	Charles L Frost
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	A H Newcomb
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jos W Britton
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Cache Creek	Yolo	A M Donald
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	J H Richardson
Charley's Ranch	Butte	Fred Foake
Chico	Butte	A H Barber
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunneswell
Colusa	Colusa	William Vincent
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Groetschesher
Contra Costa	Contra Costa	A Marler
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	David C Hamilton
Coloma	El Dorado	P L Weymer
Curtisville	Tuolumne	Peter Dean
Dobbins' Ranche	Yuba	Wm W Dobbin
Double Springs	Calaveras	Jos I. Hunt
Downieville	Yuba	James Gemon
Dry Town	Calaveras	A G Sheath
Elk Horn	Contra Costa	A Merler
Fruits	Yuba	H W Bean
Hooker's Bar	Yuba	I M Benton
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
Garden Valley	El Dorado	Thos McConne
Georgetown	El Dorado	W F Gibbs
Gilroy	Santa Clara	James Houch
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Hamilton	Butte	E M Barrows
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Johnson
Horse Town	Shasta	Geo W Baker
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alvord
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	George B Keyes
Jackson	Calaveras	H R Mann
Junction	Yuba	John T Beener
Kilna	Shasta	Wm Potter
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	C W Pomeroy
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W F B Sandford
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Mariposa	Mariposa	John McNamarra
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marsh's Landing	Contra Costa	Geo Klimball
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Mendocino	Trinity	L W Fish
Merry Oaks	San Joaquin	A G Hendree
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas B McKinney
Moore's Ranch	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Mormon Island	Sacramento	J W Shaw
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Mud Springs	El Dorado	Darwin Chase
Murphy's	Calaveras	L Bennaud
Napa City	Napa	G W Cornwall
Nashville	El Dorado	J P Thurston
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davage
Nicolas	Sutter	J H Russell
North Ranch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Oak Springs	Tuolumne	G D Shoemake
Ophir	Mariposa	Jos H Miller
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oro City	Placer	C Langdon
Park's Bar	Yuba	E Y Gaver
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Petaluma	Sonoma	S N Terrill
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorn
Ringgold	El Dorado	J U Sargent
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Herter
Ready and	Nevada	J F Bundage
San Francisco	San Francisco	Thos J Henley
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
San Diego	San Diego	P H Hoot
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	S A Pollard
San Jose	Santa Clara	J R Patrick
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	E Anthony
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T G Hahnnan
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Russell
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	J B Mills
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Samuel Barnes
San Bernardino	Los Angeles	R R Hopkins
San Rafael	Marin	Moses Stoppard
Shasta	Shasta	D H Harrell
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H Theal
Stebbenger's	San Francisco	J D Carr
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Tehama	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Texas Hill	Sacramento	Jas Clarkin
Third Crossing	Calaveras	W G Forest
Trinidad	Klamath	L B Gilkey
Uniontown	Trinity	A H Murdoch
Vallejo	Solano	L Leslie
Vernon	Sutter	D Akdell
Volcano	Calaveras	E W Germiull
Washington,	Yuba Nevada	H Draper
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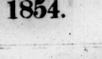

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